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PEACE SHRINE IS FOUND IN WAR MUSEUM

Advantages of Accord Are Seen in Reminders of World Conflict

LONDON INSTITUTION FILLED WITH RELICS

Symbols of Fighting Regarded as Object Lessons in World Amity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There is the nucleus of a peace museum at the Imperial War Museum.

The symbol of peace is perhaps the first weapon that catches the eye in the entrance hall—a German bayonet used in Palestine during the World War and beaten into a pruning hook by villagers near the banks of the Jordan. The High Commissioner for Palestine found it near the traditional site of the baptism of Jesus Christ. Written above it are the words from Isaiah 11: 4, "And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

The King was the first to realize the interest of these peace relics, for when Lord Stamfordham was asked for the copy of the King's speech to both houses of Parliament after the armistice, he wrote, on Nov. 19, 1918:

"I am afraid nothing would induce the King to give up the actual copy of his message from which he read on Tuesday, as it goes into his archives which some day will be historic. I have had some copies specially printed and will send one to you for the War Museum."

This letter and the copy are now in the library of the Peace and Reconstruction Section, in which are over 1000 books.

The King said: "The doctrine that force shall rule the world has been disproved and destroyed. Let us enthrone the rule of Justice and International Right."

A record of all that has been done to bring about that rule is in the library. There is the manifesto, "To the Workers of the World," of December, 1914, signed by Arthur Henderson for the trade unions and National Labor Party, concluding, "We all regard the conflict which is now devastating Europe with the same sorrow as we have regarded all other conflicts; we hope that you, having appreciated

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Visiting Prince Conveys Amity of Japanese

Friendly accord between the United States and Japan, already an accomplished fact, is bound to exert an "immense moral influence on the growing consciousness of mankind," Prince Tokugawa said in Boston Nov. 10 as guest of honor at a meeting of the Boston Japan Society.

"The relations between your country and mine always have been cordial," he said. "The Japanese people feel a responsibility for preserving these happy relations. I know this sentiment is reciprocated by the people of the United States.

"There has been no question incapable of adequate solution between our two countries. It is no exaggeration to say that our relations have never been so friendly as now. A tangible proof of this was apparent in the course of the recent Naval Conference at London.

"Not only did this conference and its result demonstrate to the world the existence of friendly concord between the United States and Japan, but the fact that maintenance of that concord will be agreeable and essential to us all. It will serve at all times as an indisputable guarantee for the preservation of the peace of the world.

"The work of the London conference I have referred to, far-reaching as it is in its effect, is but a step forward toward a more comprehensive and more general agreement. I am glad to be able to say that the Japanese people, firmly standing on the principle of international justice, are determined to do their best to coöperate with other countries for its realization."

KING AND MacDONALD TO TALK OVER RADIO

King George will speak over an international network for the second time this year when he is heard Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, over both the Columbia and NBC systems. The King will open the Indian Round Table Conference. The ceremony will last an hour but only the speeches of the King and Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, will be broadcast.

It will be a few minutes lacking noon in London, but owing to a five hour difference in time the speeches will be heard in America at 6:58 a. m., E. S. T. The NBC plans to release the program only to eastern and middle western stations since it will be 3 a. m. on the Pacific coast.

PROFESSORSHIP FOUNDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The sum of $105,888, to be known as the Lucretia L. Allyn Fund, has been bequeathed to the Connecticut College for Women for the maintenance of a professorship by Mrs. Lucretia L. Allyn of New London, Conn.

King Carol Prevails on Opposition Group

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bucharest, Rumania

THE Liberal opposition at the request of King Carol on Nov. 11 agreed to take their seats in Parliament which they had shunned for the last year.

The object of the King's move, it is said in political circles, is to compel the representatives of all the subjects to share responsibility for the impending budget reduction measure, so that none of them will be able to exploit it.

Dominion Laws to Be Freed of British Action

King's Right to 'Disallow' Legislation Discussed at Empire Conference

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A common nationality for the whole British Commonwealth, no change in the law of succession to the throne without the consent of the Dominions and a promise that the British Government will recommend to Parliament voluntarily to surrender the right to make laws having effect in the Dominions are three important constitutional recommendations which the heads of the delegations to the Imperial Conference intend to make at the next plenary session.

As regards nationality, it is recognized that allegiance to the Crown is the basis of the common status possessed by all citizens of the Commonwealth. This fact was put on a statutory footing by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act in 1914, which is to be adopted by all the Dominions as a starting point for their own nationality laws.

Should any of them desire to make any changes, they should consult the other partners in the Commonwealth and act only in agreement with them. Within the framework adopted by the 1914 act each member of the Commonwealth can define its own nationals as Canada and South Africa have already done. The possession of "Commonwealth status" in one part of the Commonwealth should automatically carry with it recognition in all other parts. It can be seen that a wide divergence of practice can spring up within this elastic structure. In South Africa the period of residence for acquiring citizenship is already less than in Great Britain and is expected to remain so.

In order to preserve uniformity as regards the nationality of married women, the heads of delegations have agreed to recommend three of four compromise resolutions adopted by the League of Nations conference on the codification of international law at The Hague in March, 1930, which laid down:

First, That a woman shall only lose her nationality on marriage if she automatically acquires that of her husband.

Second, That if the husband changes his nationality after marriage, the wife shall not lose her nationality unless she automatically acquires her husband's new nationality.

Third, That the naturalization of the husband after marriage can only affect the nationality of the wife by her own consent.

But in the case of Great Britain, there is a strong demand voiced by leading representatives of all three political parties to go further and give women the right to keep their original nationality if they wish when they marry foreigners. A bill to this effect was introduced privately during the last session of Parliament and would have passed by a large majority if the Government had given it the necessary facilities. It is to be reintroduced at the present session.

As regards the question of the law of succession to the throne, the Brit-

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Universal Wage and Price Cut Started by Reich Government

Drastic Experiment for Re-establishing Germany's Finances Entered Upon by Bruening Cabinet—Opposition Grows, Industry Behind Project

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Germany has entered upon a great national experiment: the artificial lowering of wages, salaries and the prices of all commodities, as a means of stimulating industry so as to increase exports and lower unemployment.

Industry and the Government agree that Germany must catch up with falling world market prices, if possible before other nations have done so. Industry demands this because it wants to increase its business. The Government wants it because it hopes in this way to lessen unemployment. It is argued, moreover, that reparations can be paid only by stimulating export. If other nations suffer in the process and if the standard of living in Germany is lowered, this will only tend toward speeding up a revision of the Young plan, according to the general belief.

Business can be stimulated only by lower cost of production, it is said. The first attack has been made on the weakest point, namely, wages. The Berlin metal concerns succeeded in putting them by about 8 per cent. Further wage cuts all over Germany are expected. But radicalization of the masses, with increasing unemployment, low wages and the high cost of living, has reached a dangerous point. The Government is anxious not to drive further thousands into the arms of Adolf Hitler and Moscow. It realizes that a lowering of wages must be compensated for by a lowering of food prices.

Here too an attack has been made on the weakest point. The small store keeper has been asked to lower his prices. The result of the Government's first negotiations is that the bakers of Berlin have promised to cut the price of bread by four pfennigs (about one cent) or 8 per cent; butchers may lower the price of pork by five pfennigs per pound and milk may be sold for one pfennig less per liter. But the effect of this announcement on the public has been practically nil. What use is it to the masses if a few pfennigs are saved

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WOMEN'S CLUBS VOTE TO REJECT NEW YORK WETS

State Federation Stands Firmly Behind Law Observance

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—Without a dissenting vote the executive board of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs has decided not to admit to membership in the organization the New York State division of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.

This action, taken just before the opening of the thirty-sixth annual convention of the federation here, means the exclusion of the group from the ranks of the 400,000 club women in this state and sets a precedent for action by other branches of the General Federation of Women's Clubs throughout the country.

The question was brought before the board by the state president, Mrs. Charles J. Reeder of Carthage, as the result of a letter in which the anti-prohibitionists stated that they would defer a formal request for membership in the federation until they could be informed as to whether such an application on their part would be welcome.

The letter indicated their purpose of entering the organization as a means of offsetting the arguments of the branches of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, about 25 of which are members of the state federation.

In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor Mrs. Reeder stated, "The General Federation is unequivocally on record for prohibition and law enforcement. The New York State Federation went on record many years ago for prohibition and is pledged to law enforcement and the upholding of the Constitution of the United States."

A telegram from Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, assistant to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's emergency commission on employment, was read at the opening session of the convention, thanking Mrs. Reeder for a telegram sent six weeks ago in which she offered the President the resources of the federation.

The telegram expressed appreciation for "the sound, intelligent and helpful information we have already received," and added, "The value of such assistance and guidance from the New

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

VETERANS LEAD ARMISTICE DAY RITES IN BOSTON

Crowds Attend Anniversary Observance Program on the Common

Eleven o'clock, two minutes of silence, and then, cutting crystal-clear through the Indian summer haze that hung over Boston Common, the slow, stirring notes of taps pealed forth, laden with pathos, and peace.

Suddenly, as the last note died away, the thunderous sound of cannon—the national salute of 21 guns—burst forth, marking the climax of Boston's observance of the twelfth anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

On the parade ground before the Tercentenary Tribune on the Common hundreds of nickeled helmets flashed in the sunshine, standing out from a profusion of costumes of Massachusetts Legionnaires and auxiliary units.

The American Legion and veterans parade, after circling through downtown Boston to the music of more than a score of bands, had gathered en masse, surrounded by thousands of spectators, to take part in the Armistice Day ceremonies, under auspices of the Legion and the Military Order of the World War.

Appropriately, there was no applause from the listening throng as the several speakers, officials of army, navy, city and Commonwealth, recalled the significance of the occasion, touching on the horror and futility as well as the sacrifice of the war which came to an end 12 years ago, and concluding, almost without exception, by voicing the hope of the world for eternal peace.

Hope for peace was written plainly on the faces of the listening thousands, to more than one of whom that moment of stillness had brought a flood of memories, which found outward expression in moist eyes.

Following the invocation and singing of one verse of "America" by the assemblage, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman spoke briefly, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Brig.-Gen. Alston Hamilton spoke as a representative of the military services, and Capt. Benyaurd B. Wygant for the naval services.

A brief address was delivered by Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, formerly chaplain with the A. E. F. Mayor James M. Curley spoke for the city of Boston, and Richard F. Paul, state commander of the American Legion, for the ex-service men. Finally, Lieut.-Gen. Edward L. Logan presented Mrs. Arthur T. Buswell, who spoke for the Gold Star Mothers.

Nearly every city and town in New England held a parade. In practically all sections of greater Boston, balls, dinners and special exercises were scheduled to bring to a glorious close the Armistice Day celebration.

The Suffolk County Council of Veterans of Foreign Wars plans an evening meeting at Symphony Hall, at which Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will be the principal speaker.

Design of R-101 Absolved From Blame; Disaster Laid to Insufficient Trials

By COL. H. G. KENNARD

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Evidence given in the R-101 inquiry, the first stage of which is now completed, definitely points to the conclusion that nothing was inherently wrong with the design or construction of the airship, and that if more time had been taken for further trial cruises success probably would have been achieved.

Witnesses made clear that gas leakage gave trouble during all the trial flights. For example, during the 12-hour test, June 28, Squadron Leader R. S. Booth, commander of the R-100, stated that 9½ tons of ballast was used plus the two tons of fuel consumed, which meant quite an abnormal gas leakage.

Again Capt. G. F. Meager, who was on the R-101 during the Hendon air pageant, found difficulty in keeping altitude and the height coxswain was putting on nearly maximum degrees of elevation to keep the nose level.

Although it was stated the airship's officers were satisfied and confident as to the successful outcome of the journey to India and back, it is clear preparations were hurried, the explanation given in the course of the evidence being that Lord Thomson desired to take advantage of the favorable moment when the Imperial Conference was sitting.

No full speed engine tests were made during the trial cruises, though it was intended to have six hours of full-power running; neither was the airship tested in bad weather. Its last flight was described as being under ideal conditions.

It is doubtful whether from the evidence now at the disposal of airship experts it will be possible to assign a definite cause for the disaster, though Sir John Simon, president of the Court of Inquiry, hopes by a process of elimination they will be able to do so. The court has now adjourned on account of Sir John's other engagements and will meet again Dec. 4.

Duty Is Demanded on King's Photograph

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER—That even an autographed photograph of King George sent to Canada as a gift cannot escape the exactions of the Canadian customs officials was demonstrated here, when the Merchants Exchange was compelled to pay duty on a present of a framed photograph of His Majesty from Lloyd's in London.

The collection of the duty was regarded as a humorous incident by the members of the exchange, who had the picture hung in a conspicuous place.

The Round Table Conference on *India*

to be held in London starting Nov. 12 will deal with important proposals regarding India and its government.

Follow the conference through the comprehensive reports in the Monitor beginning

Tomorrow

FESS COUNSELS G. O. P. TO HOLD FIRM DRY STAND

Business Leaders Planning Great Prohibition League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The warning against a wet alliance conveyed to the Republican Party by dry leaders following the recent election was strongly seconded by Simeon D. Fess, Senator from Ohio, and Republican National Committee chairman, in a statement on Nov. 11, in which he asserted that for the Republican Party to take an anti-dry stand in the 1932 campaign would mean disruption and likely defeat.

Mr. Fess, himself a stanch dry, predicted that the Democratic Party would go wholly wet in 1932. The Republican Party, Mr. Fess held, could not afford to dodge or straddle the issue and would have to come out squarely for upholding and enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment.

Coming from Mr. Fess, this pronouncement of future party policy is of major significance. As the President's personal choice as party manager, Mr. Fess is not only in a powerful position to shape party action, but is close to the President.

In enunciating this forthright stand on the dry issue, Mr. Fess interestingly enough is lined up with William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, insurgent leader, who has announced that at the 1932 Republican convention he will demand an outright prohibition plank. Failure to obtain this, he indicated, would result in a wide break in party ranks.

Mr. Fess's views not only coincide with those of the insurgent leader, Mr. Borah, but are a solemn warning to the wet influences in the party not to attempt to "moisten" its position.

"If the Republican Party stands for repeal it might as well say good day—a split will occur which will bring defeat," he said. "I do not know what can be done to improve the situation, but some plan of improvement of enforcement may be offered by the Wickersham commission.

"I am disappointed in thinking a penitentiary penalty for violation of the Volstead Act would work out well," he continued. "I notice that the fellows in the bootlegging business have no character and are not afraid of going to prison. The result is that there are more going to the penitentiary than I thought. I am disappointed in the effectiveness of the penitentiary penalty. It has not been the deterrent I thought it would be."

Asked what he would propose to take the place of severe penalties, Mr. Fess answered: "It has to be studied. It is a problem. I don't know whether the Wickersham crime commission has any constructive recommendations to make on the subject."

The recent election has operated considerably to stiffen the morale and determination of wet forces, both in and out of Congress. It is authoritatively reported in dry quarters that a nation-wide organization of great business, financial and industrial leaders is being planned to offset a similar group who are financing and assisting the wets.

The dry business men would stress the economic benefits of prohibition and also provide needed funds to oppose wet operations.

The general opinion of political figures returning to the capital from the election is that the 1932 campaign will see a "straight-out" test of national prohibition. Water power is also viewed as a likely major issue.

Belgian Cabinet Resigns; Follows Language Dispute

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Premier, Henri Jaspar, and his Ministry resigned Nov. 11 after five Liberal members of the Cabinet had decided to leave the Government because of a controversy over the Flemish and French language question at Ghent University. The Premier conveyed the resignation to King Albert.

The ministers resigned as a result of a meeting of the liberal federation the previous night which unanimously refuted the action of the Minister of Education in agreeing to a Cabinet decision which prohibited professors of Ghent University—where the Flemish language is used—from teaching also at the Institute of Advanced Instruction in Ghent where the language is French.

It was just a year ago that the Belgian Government found itself in difficulties over differences of opinion between Flemish Extremists and Liberals regarding the languages to be used in the new Ghent University.

At that time M. Jaspar resigned when the Liberal ministers and Roman Catholic ministers found themselves deadlocked over the question of using French or Flemish at the university.

Finally King Albert requested M. Jaspar to reconstitute his Cabinet. In February of this year the Belgian Parliament voted to transform the university into an exclusively Flemish institution, eliminating the French language entirely.

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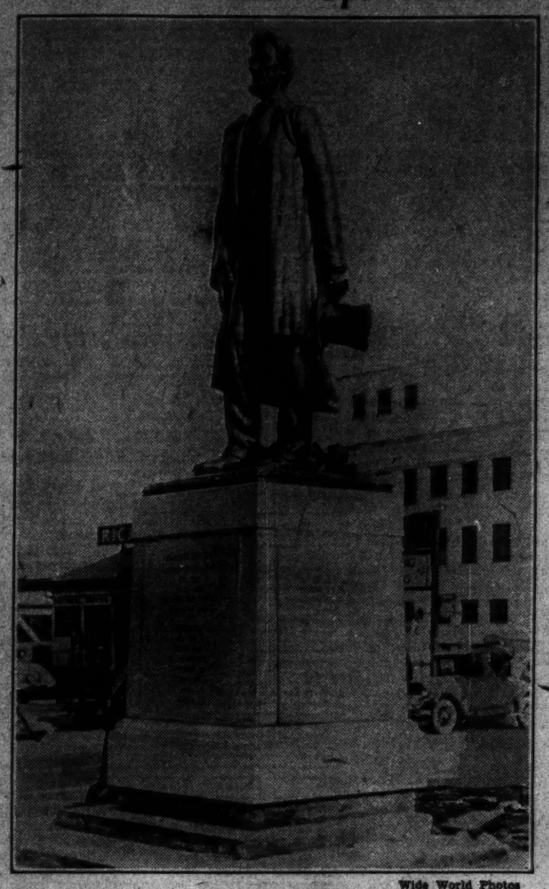

Wide World Photos

STATUE OF LINCOLN AT SPOKANE, WASH.

A telegraph signal from President Hoover in the White House set machinery in motion Nov. 11 liberating flags covering this statue of Abraham Lincoln at Spokane. The figure, done by Alonzo Victor Lewis, represents Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army, and is of bronze, 12 feet high. It was dedicated to the Washington-Alaska Department of the Grand Army of the Republic and presented to the city by Samuel P. Weaver, president of the Lincoln Memorial Association.

BRITISH ACTION PACIFIES NEITHER JEWS NOR ARABS

Jerusalem Papers on Both Sides Criticize Government's White Paper

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—It is becoming more and more evident that the recent British statement of policy and the promise of administrative action intended, in the language of the latest White Paper, to convince the Arabs and Jews of the Government's firm intention to promote the essential interests of both have produced an effect the opposite to that desired.

The Arabs first welcomed the document because it was considered Great Britain had finally recognized and accepted their long-standing grievances against the Balfour declaration, facilitating a Jewish home. But as the many Jewish protests, backed up by some of the most prominent leaders of the British Opposition parties elicited explanations from Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, and Lord Passfield, Minister of the Colonies, and others that the paper did not mean a retreat from the mandate or the declaration and was not designed definitely to curtail Jewish immigration or land transfer to the Jews, Arab uneasiness became evident.

Their friends in London also pointed out that the Arab case, after achieving substantial vindication, was in danger of going by default unless the agitation by the Jews and their supporters was counteracted. The Arabs who at first adopted a formal resolution reiterating their objections to the Balfour declaration, despite the interpretations contained in the White Paper, but who significantly did not declare the customary annual strike on its anniversary, Nov. 2, are now growing daily more restive.

On the other hand the Government's granting to the Jewish agency the new immigration quota of 1500 certificates for labor immigrants as an earnest of the fact that no stoppage in Jewish immigration is intended, has failed radically to appease the Jews here, some of whom urge the rejection of the quota, while others consider the quota a mere pittance, deliberately designed to calm the storm and smooth the way for a more agreeable debate in the House of Commons.

To the Arabs the quota seems to increase the anxiety that the Government is yielding to Jewish pressure and has departed from the course of justice to the Arabs which the White Paper supposedly promised.

Davar, a thoughtful, responsible Hebrew labor organ cautions the Governments of Jerusalem and London against allowing the agitation in both camps to proceed unchecked, because they have not the courage definitely to admit that the policy lately enunciated was a mistake. The same Arab newspapers which a fortnight ago hailed the new policy as a significant triumph for the Arab cause, now assail the Arab executive for not taking steps to prevent a possible change of policy in favor of the Jews, which, says one paper, means embittering the Islamic world and endangering the security of Palestine.

Another paper complains that while the Jews are united the Arab world is indifferent. Egypt, Irak, Syria, Transjordan, Nejd and Hedjas each being engrossed in its own problems.

GIBSON OFFERS PLAN TO LIMIT WAR MATERIALS

Compromise Move Made at Geneva Allows Choice of Disputed Methods

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—A new American proposal for limiting the materials of war was advanced before the session of the Preliminary Disarmament Commission Nov. 11 and appeared to furnish means of synthesizing the interests of the two groups of powers which have engaged in a protracted debate on this difficult but highly important phase of the work of disarmament. The plan permits the United States to limit arms by specifying the maximum permissible of war materials, while other powers would limit by stating the sums of money they spend.

The question of limiting materials of war becomes one of the most timely problems of the present meetings because most of the European powers are convinced that their neighbors are filling huge munitions dumps and manufacturing military supplies of all kinds.

In the words of General de Marinis of Italy, whose intervention brought the question into the limelight Nov. 11, since the commission last met in 1929, there has been an enormous increase in military expenditure on materials. As Viscount Cecil of England then emphasized, should another war comes it will be one of material and machines.

Two Methods Considered

Two methods have been considered by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission to limit material. The first is direct limitation by specifying the exact quantity of all classes of armaments and military supplies each country may possess. This

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Britain Calls Halt on Racing Lottery

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government has taken eleventh hour action to stop subscriptions to the Irish Free State sweepstake on the Manchester November handicap horse race. The official statement issued Nov. 10 said that "No more letters addressed to promoters of the sweepstake will be forwarded by the Post Office to Dublin. Letters so addressed are being returned to the senders."

Lotteries are illegal in England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster, but not in the Irish Free State, and this has been used lately as a means of circumventing the law. Seeing that nearly £500,000 has already been received in this instance by the Irish promoters and the drawing for tickets will take place Nov. 17, official intervention is deemed somewhat belated.

Nevertheless it indicates the Government's probable future line of action in such cases for it is understood that the financial success of the present sweepstake had insured holding others on big horse races.

HOOVER CALLS WORLD COURT PEACE ALLY

Address on Armistice Day Emphasizes Extension of Conciliatory Agencies

REVIEWS ADVANCE SINCE PARIS PACT

Declares United States Will Continue to Strengthen Amicable Relations

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—President Hoover, in his Armistice Day address, delivered Nov. 11 before the Good Will Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, while recognizing that "nations in many ways are always potentially in conflict," voiced his clear conviction that "the outlook for peace is happier than for half a century."

Turning then to the steps that might now be taken to insure the promotion of peace and the prevention of war he expressed his belief that the United States should share in the World Court and, in addition, should further extend the facilities for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"There has been much discussion," said President Hoover, "as to the desirability of some further extension of the pact so as to effect a double purpose of assuring methodical development of this machinery of peaceful settlement, and to insure at least the mobilization of world opinion against those who fail when strain comes. I do not say that some such step may not some day come about.

Progress Without Drama

"Such a formula would be stimulative and would appeal to the dramatic sense of the world as a mark in the progress of peace. But less dramatic and possibly even more sure is the day-to-day strengthening and buttressing of the pact by extension from one nation to another of treaties which, in times of friction, assure resort to well-tried processes of competent negotiation, of conciliation, and of arbitration."

In this manner the President gave his answer to those who have been insisting that the peace pact of Paris be implemented with commitments of a political or semipolitical character.

In commenting on the progress made by the United States in developing the institutions of arbitration and conciliation, since the signing of the peace pact, the President said, "Up to the signature of the pact our country was bound by arbitration treaties to seven other nations. It was bound to 26 nations by conciliation treaties, both bilateral and multilateral. Since that time we have completed treaties with 15 more countries, and in addition we have signed further arbitration and conciliation treaties with 45 nations, of which 26 have been ratified and the others are either before the Senate or in course of presentation to it."

Advance of Arbitration

To this analysis of the existing situation with respect to the treaty commitments of the United States, the President added, "It is our purpose to develop in every way the use of arbitration and conciliation agreements in our relations with foreign nations."

As if to give further assurance regarding the pacific intent of the American people, President Hoover said, "The purpose of our Government is to coöperate with others, to use our friendly offices, and, short of any implication of the use of force, to use every friendly effort and all good will to maintain the peace of the world."

In addition to his references to the World Court and the further extension of non-military instruments for the maintenance of peace, the President reverted once again to his previously announced belief that food ships should be made exempt from interference in time of war.

Exemption of Food Ships

On this point the President said: "A year ago I made suggestion of a practical contribution in settlement of an age-old controversy of freedom of the seas. I proposed that food supplies should be made immune from interference in time of war and that the security of such supplies should be guaranteed by neutral transport and management. I proposed it not alone upon humane grounds, but that the haunting fears of nations who must live from over the sea might be relaxed and the sacrifices which they make for naval strength might be lessened. Our food supplies are assured, and it is therefore from us a disinterested proposal. It would make for prevention as well as limitation of war."

By way of interpreting this solicitude for the undisturbed transit of food products in war time, the President said: "We as a nation whose independence, liberties and security were born of war, cannot contend that there never is or never will be righteous cause for war in the world. Nor can we assume that righteousness has so far advanced in the world that we may yet have complete confidence in the full growth of pacific means of rest solely upon the processes of peace for defense."

Immediately preceding the President's address, the delegates to the World Alliance Congress proceeded to Arlington Cemetery, where a wreath was placed upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The speaker on this

occasion was Prof. Parker T. Moon of Columbia University.

After commenting on the alleged failure of governments, statesmen, diplomats, publicists, journalists, politicians and voters to incorporate into the organic relations of nations the ideals of a warless world that motivated the soldiers of the great war, Professor Moon pronounced an indictment on those responsible for keeping alive in the world competitive jingoism.

"There is a path," said Professor Moon, "which leads from jingoism and saber-rattling to patriotism and peace. Jingoism exists among certain factions and parties the world over, and we are not without some share of it. Jingoism, if it can be defined, is a compound of bluff, bluster, and braggadocio. It is the attitude of those who believe that a nation to be respected, must act the part of a braggard and a bully. That is a spurious substitute for patriotism."

At the international banquet held in conjunction with the alliance's good will congress, the Ambassadors and Ministers of several foreign states by their presence on this occasion extended to the American people the fraternal greetings of their respective countries.

Coöperating With World

Jacob Gould Schurman, the toastmaster on this occasion, after referring to the laws and civil and political institutions now functioning for the restraint of bellicose instincts, spoke of the relations now being sustained between the United States and the rest of the world. "We are not members of the League of Nations," he said, "but we are coöperating with it in the cause of international peace and altruistic service of mankind. We were leaders in the formulation of the peace pact and in securing its acceptance by the nations of the world. And this year Cabinet members and other high officials of our government attended the London Naval Conference and helped to make at least a beginning in the work of naval disarmament."

Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, followed along similar lines. "The world, with all of its commissions and committees, is not well organized," he said. "It is not well organized for the distribution of economic essentials not yet for the maintenance of peace. Is it worth while to avert war? If it is, then the nations must adjust themselves and their international relations to new world conditions.

"Alongside of the League, the Locarno treaties, the Court and the pact, we have our towering armaments that carry with them the menace, if not the certainty, of war. There is nothing of more importance in the world today than to establish an adequate world organization against war. Nor can this organization be brought about without the aid of the United States."

Responsibilities of Peace

Still other eminent American citizens, in the presence of the diplomatic representatives of other nations and before an assembled banquet gathering of more than 1500 persons, kept hammering away at the duty of the United States squarely to face its international responsibilities. "How can the Kellogg pact be implemented and made an effective force in the world?" asked Justice Florence E. Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Col. Raymond Robins affirmed that the two great constructive tasks before the people of the United States for the maintenance of peace were disarmament and adhesion to the World Court.

Alanson B. Houghton, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain, approached the problem of peace from a slightly different angle. The burden of his plea was in the interest of a more trustful disposition on the part of the American people regarding the intentions of other nations.

"Good will," he said, "is not the possession of any one people. If we, here in America, honestly seek a more durable peace, and in our hearts are prepared to rely upon fair dealing rather than force to guide us in our dealings with other peoples, the task begins at home.

"The churches today, as always, are the most potent instrumentality to create and develop the conditions upon which, and upon which only, such a peace can rest. I pray they may recognize fully the need and the opportunity offered to them."

Text of Hoover Address

The full text of the President's speech follows:

Upon this day all thoughts must turn to our heroic dead whose lives were given in defense of the liberties and ideals of our country. Their contribution to these priceless heritages was made without reservation; they gave the full measure of their intelligence and energy and enthusiasm, and life itself, forfeiting their portion of further happiness—all that we and our children might live on more safely, more happily, and more assured of the precious blessings of security and peace.

A solemn obligation lies upon us to press forward in our pursuit of those things for which they died. Our duty is to seek ever new and widening opportunities to insure the world against the horror and irretrievable wastage of war. Much has been done, but we must wage peace continuously, with the same energy as they waged war.

This year 1930 has been rendered notable in peace annals in the achievement of the London Naval Treaty. That has disposed of one of those major frictions among the great naval powers—that is, competition in naval construction—and it has made a sensible advance in the reduction of warships.

Peace a Continuous Process

The promotion of peace and prevention of war, however, cannot rest upon the accomplishments of any one year. The outlook for peace is happier than for half a century, yet we cannot overlook the fact that nations in many ways are always potentially in conflict. There are not only the accumulated age-old controversies and ambitions which are alive with prejudice, emotion, and passion, but you may be assured that there will always be an unceasing crop of new controversies between nations.

Every shift in power, every advance in communications, in trade and finance, daily increases the points of contact of one nation with another. The diffusion of their citizens and their property abroad increasingly penetrates and overlaps into the four corners of the earth. The many inventions of these citizens, their ceaseless energies, bring an hourly grist to our foreign offices of contested right or grievance. It is true that many of these contacts make for understanding and good will; it is indeed of the first importance to peace that these happy influences be cultivated and that the unhappy ones be disposed of with justice and good will.

The Kellogg-Briand pact, signed a little over two years ago to further safeguard against the dangers from these conflicts, has already become a powerful influence in international affairs. Several further states have adhered to it since last November, bringing the total number of nations up to 58 which have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and have agreed to settle conflicts of whatever nature by pacific means. Five other states have expressed an intention to adhere, which will bring the total to 63, a figure comprising all but two nations.

Pact a Potent Instrument

By the recognition of this fundamental principle of peace and from the moral restraint that the Covenant itself presents, this agreement has become one of the most potent instruments for peace which the world has ever forged for itself.

There has been much discussion as to the desirability of some further extension of the pact so as to effect a double purpose of assuring methodical development of this machinery of peaceful settlement, and to insure at least the mobilization of world opinion against those who fail when strain comes. I do not say that some such further step may not some day come about.

Such a formula would be stimulative and would appeal to the dramatic sense of the world as a mark in the progress of peace. But less dramatic and possibly even more sure is the day-to-day strengthening and buttressing of the pact, by extension from one nation to another of treaties which, in times of friction, assure resort to well-tried processes of competent negotiation, of conciliation and of arbitration.

And we can in our own relations record great advancement in these fundamental but less dramatic supports to the pact during the two years since its signature. Up to the signature of the pact our country was bound by arbitration treaties to seven other nations. It was bound to 26 nations by conciliation treaties, both bilateral and multilateral. Since that time we have completed treaties with 18 more countries, and in addition, we have signed further arbitration and conciliation treaties with 45 nations, of which 26 have been ratified and the others are either before the Senate or in course of presentation to it.

Pledged to Negotiation

By these treaties of arbitration we pledge ourselves to the acceptance of the judgment of a disinterested third party in all controversies of a justiciable character. By treaties of conciliation we pledge ourselves to submit all other types of controversy to negotiations or the mediation of commissions which embrace representatives of disinterested nations.

It is our purpose to develop in every way the use of arbitration and conciliation agreements in our relations with foreign nations.

Other nations of the world have likewise been engaged over years in the building up of the machinery for pacific settlement of controversies. There are hundreds of arbitration and conciliation treaties existing directly between them. Indeed the Covenant of the League of Nations provides for arbitration and conciliation amongst 54 nations of the world.

It is my belief that the world will have become firmly interlocked with such agreements within a very few years, and that it will become an accepted principle of international law that disputes between nations which it has not been possible to determine through the ordinary channels of diplomacy shall in future be submitted to arbitration, or to international conciliation commissions.

Court's Permanence Assured

In the development of methods of pacific settlement, a great hope lies in ever extending the body and principles of international law on which such settlements will be based. The World Court is now a strongly established institution amongst 45 nations as a continuing body, performing and facilitating justiciable determinations which can only be accomplished sporadically under special treaties of arbitration. Its permanence is assured and from it there is steadily growing a body of precedent, and acceptance of law in the formulation of which we should have a part, not alone in our own interest but in advancement of peace.

A year ago I made a suggestion of a practical contribution in settlement of an age-old controversy of freedom of the seas. I proposed that food supplies should be made immune from interference in time of war, and that the security of such supplies should be guaranteed by neutral transport and management. I proposed it not alone upon humane grounds but that the haunting fears of nations who must live from over the sea might be relaxed and the sacrifices which they make for naval strength might be lessened. Our food supplies are assured, and it is therefore from us a disinterested proposal. It would make for prevention as well as limitation of war.

We, as a nation whose independence, liberties, and security were born of war, cannot contend that there never is or never will be righteous cause for war in the world. Nor can we assume that righteousness has so advanced in the world that we may [illegible] have complete confidence in the full growth of pacific means or rest solely upon the processes of peace for defense.

Fidelity to Agreements

With the progress the world has made in the installation of the methodical processes for the settlement of controversies, the larger problem emerges as to fidelity to agreement to use these methods. The thought and anxiety of the world is rightly directed to the question as to what the nations of the world will do in case of a failure to use them. It is useless for us to say that we have no interest in such events.

Since our experience in the World War no one will deny the dangers which foreign wars bring to our shores or the interest we must have in the peace of the world at large. But I do not hold that our obligation in these matters lies wholly on the basis of self-interest. It is upon its moral and spiritual strength that the advancement of the world must rest.

Our basis of coöperation to preserve peace among nations must be different from that of the other great nations of the world. The security of our geographic situation, our traditional freedom from entanglements in the involved diplomacy of Europe, and our disinterestedness enable us to give a different and in many ways a more effective service to peace.

The nations of Europe, bordered as they are by age-old dangers of which we in the Western Hemisphere have little appreciation, beset as they are by long-inherited fears, believe that they must subscribe to methods which in the last resort will use force to compel nations to abide by their agreements to settle controversies by pacific means. We, in our great state of safety and independence, should make no criticism of their conclusions which arise from their necessities.

Tenders of Coöperation

But we believe that our contribution can best be made in these emergencies, when nations fail to keep their undertakings of pacific settlement of disputes, by our good offices and helpfulness free from any advance commitment or entanglement as to the character of our action.

The purpose of our Government is to coöperate with others, to use our friendly offices, and, short of any implication of the use of force to use every friendly effort and all good will to maintain the peace of the world.

The war that ended on this day 12 years ago taught us one thing if nothing else, and that is the blessing of peace. When we look back upon its splendid valor and heroism then displayed, when we remember the magnificent energies poured forth by young and old, when we recall the marvelous exercise of the greatest virtues that glorify the human race—unselfishness, self-sacrifice, coöperation, both by men and women—we are looking not upon qualities which war creates but rather upon the traits of the human race which war makes seem more vivid by contrast with its own horrors.

These same qualities are exercised, but are unsung and unheralded, in times of peace. Those who died displaying them would have displayed them living, and would have wrought their fruits into the enduring fabric of our peaceful destiny. We can only pledge ourselves, in honor of their memory, to the task of making ever more unlikely that our youth hereafter shall be denied its opportunity to devote its idealism and its energies to the constructive arts of peace.

Business Improvement Noted in Bank Journal

A REVIEW of business conditions by the American Bankers Association Journal states that the outlook for business has improved materially during the last month. The journal says, however, that the improvement has been less on the surface than beneath it.

Among favorable developments cited are the reduction of inventories, the speeding up of some manufacturing operations on a sound basis, the decrease in brokers' loans, and confidence in a "slow but sure" recovery.

CO-OPERATION AIDS GROCERS' PROFITS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—More than 9000 independent grocers scattered over the United States formed an alliance that made their profits this year, despite business depression, 45 per cent greater than last year, Independent oil men of America were told at their November convention here by J. Frank Grimes, president of the Independent Grocers' Alliance of America.

The grocer's success, Grimes said, was due to coöperative buying, uniform marketing and display methods, and the facts that contracts they signed made their compliance with rules of the alliance compulsory. Members of the alliance are in 37 states and last year their sales amounted to $500,000,000, he said. Members pay $3.50 a week as dues and this sum covers administration and national advertising costs.

BRITISH OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR END

Ceremonies Bring Memory of Relief on Nov. 11 in 1918

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—For two minutes on Nov. 11, in the hushed quiet of Whitehall, in the stilled villages and towns and in the wide silence of the fields and sea, British men and women remembered the relief which Armistice Day, 1918, brought, and turned to thoughts of world unity, fellowship and peace.

The King, the Prince of Wales, members of Parliament, dominion Prime Ministers, Indian princes, and a great company representing every kind of pomp and circumstance of the British Commonwealth of Nations, participated in the ceremony at Westminster.

The Bishop of London led prayers for human harmony. Service and ex-service men and women, including representatives of the merchant navy and fishing fleets, joined in responses.

Far up each street leading to the cenotaph, closely packed crowds stood without a sound, red poppies of remembrance blinking in the autumn sunshine and the area, covered with people, being such that even the notes of bugles calling the last post, reached hardly to its outer limits.

The Prince of Wales on Nov. 10 radiocast an appeal for help to pay the debt of honor to sufferers from the war. The Society of Friends in England issued a message, Nov. 11, declaring this anniversary is a call to realise the "vision of future peace and brotherhood for mankind."

Lord Howard of Penrith, formerly Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to Washington, in a Walter H. Page memorial lecture here, Nov. 11, emphasized the armistice Day lesson to be learned from the great man who was United States Ambassador to Britain during the war. This lesson, Lord Howard said, was to be found in Mr. Page's desire to see militarism, which he hated, destroyed, root and branch, and the reign of peace established upon the earth.

"We can all work together," Lord Penrith said, "for the cause which Mr. Page so eloquently furthered."

Speaking afterward, Sir Austen Chamberlain, formerly Foreign Secretary, said, "I am glad to think that even in these troubled times we may take comfort in the fact that relations between our country and the United States are good and confidential, that sources of possible disagreement have been removed, and we may look forward, each in our own way, and subject to our own obligations and limitations, to coöperate in furthering the work of peace and good understanding."

Egypt Observes Day

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—Armistice Day celebrations here were marked by the special message to the inhabitants of Egypt from Miss Maud Royden, in which the English preacher, now on a visit to this country, declared the land of the Nile had given the world "its first royal pacifist." Pharaoh Akhnaton, who reigned in 1375 B. C.

Miss Royden said the idealist, Pharaoh Akhnaton, came before his time, but that it is for us today to realise something of his dream. "I'm glad to recall the great sacrifices made in the war," she said, "to renew my hope that we shall never again be called on to make them, and to pledge myself to the service of the cause of peace here in Akhnaton's country."

STIMULATING TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Chamber of Manufactures in this city has decided to attack what is regarded as undue slumping. A meeting of 20 manufacturers representing assets approximating £20,000,000 has laid plans for trade and employment revival. The main object is to start a wider demand for Australian products.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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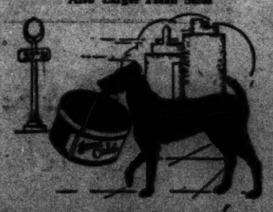

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PERSHING HOPES FOR PERMANENT WORLD ACCORD

A. E. F. Leader Says Armistice Day Has Hallowed Memories

WASHINGTON (AP)—"May there never be another war."

From his office in the War Department, Gen. John J. Pershing uttered these words Nov. 11 as he looked back to the first Armistice Day and the trying days when he headed the A. E. F.

"This is a day of hallowed memory," said the General, now chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission. "Twelve years have elapsed since the ending of the greatest war of all time.

"For America they have been years of peace and progress. It is well to recall on this day that these benefits have come to the American people through valor and heroism on soil that is the richer for the blood they gave it.

"The dead comrades rest peacefully. For the living there remains the obligation of carrying on, of adhering steadfastly to those ideals of peace and justice which have ever been the inspiration of our people.

"May there never be another war! But it is the duty of the living veterans of the great war so to guide the destinies of this nation that should war come it will find the American people prepared, materially and spiritually."

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, and Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, expressed a desire for tranquillity and the advancement of the nation.

"On this day we express affectionate remembrance of those with whom we served," Mr. Hurley said, "and pause to pay homage to those who suffered and died for the victory we commemorate. We solemnly pledge our support to our nation in peace. More than half the world is in revolution. It should be our purpose to keep our own nation tranquil and to maintain the principles of freedom, justice and democracy which have been worth fighting for and which have made us a great and happy nation."

General Summerall said that "when the thunder of the guns died down to nothing 12 years ago our nation rejoiced but was not surprised.

"We felt a thrilling access of relief that the letting of blood had ceased, that a long travail of suffering was over; but we had never doubted the issue," he continued. "America's way is a path of victory. No obstacles, material or immaterial, work of man or work of nature, have ever stayed our progress. Armistice Day is a day of rejoicing; it is also a day of dedication. It gives us the opportunity to resolve highly that the patriotism, the devotion and the valor which brought us victory in war shall continue to work for the advancement and happiness of our country."

Collection of Data on World War Cited as Lesson in Peace

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A collection of clippings, magazine articles, cartoons and other data published during and after the World War and comprising information which, its owner believes, will constitute one of the most effective deterrents to warfare in existence, is stowed away in a warehouse here, awaiting a permanent home. The collection, which is now contained in 34 packing cases, each weighing 500 pounds, includes many thousand items from publications in all parts of the world.

It was started when its owner, Dr. Joseph Broadman, in an effort to understand something of the causes of the cataclysm in 1914, started soon after the war began to gather all the data he could get discussing the conflict and its various phases.

At first his material consisted of the literature issued by all the embassies in Washington. To this he gradually added articles and editorial comment from newspapers and pamphlets published by various organizations. But even this was not entirely satisfactory, for Dr. Boardman found that each article set out to prove its own case. Therefore, he decided that a comparative study would be necessary if he had any hope of comprehending the nature of the immense struggle that was taking place.

He extended his researches until he was subscribing to about 150 different periodicals and began to fill scrap books with clippings on every subject related to the war and its operation. In these scrap books he now has about 10,000 letters written to editors by readers of their publications expressing their views on the conduct of the war and the conditions arising from it. These clippings were taken from newspapers in the United States, England, France, Italy, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and other countries. Clippings of editorial opinion and comment and special articles fill 150 volumes of 150 pages each.

"By this time my studies began to encompass such a wide range of material, I had become thoroughly convinced that war was ignorant, criminal and entirely futile and unnecessary," Dr. Broadman told a Monitor correspondent. "I became confident that the data I was collecting would form the strongest argument for promotion of world peace. No material such as this, portraying the actual conditions and trends and cross-sections of public opinion during any wars of the past, is now available. Conditions brought about by war have been practically forgotten with the passing of the generation which took part in it.

"I have spent thousands of dollars on the collection already, and my present problem is to find some person, or group of people, to help me finance the work of preserving it permanently for the public."

Preparedness Stressed by Legion Commander

DAVENPORT, Ia. (AP)—A plea that the navy be brought up to treaty parity strength was made in an Armistice Day address by Ralph T. O'Neil, national commander of the American Legion. He urged support for the Legion's demand that Congress immediately enact the necessary legislation to build up the fleet to the strength provided by the London agreement.

He also announced that each of the 10,000 posts of the Legion was to appoint an employment officer to help turn the tide of business and industrial depression. The American Legion National Unemployment Commission, just formed with representatives from large industrial centers, he said, would meet at national headquarters in Indianapolis Nov. 12 to formulate plans for the Legion's aid in the present emergency. Howard P. Savage, past national commander of the Legion, is chairman of the commission.

In an Armistice Day message issued from national headquarters at Indianapolis the commander said:

"The American Legion is ever mindful of the sacrifices war demands, and composed as it is of those who have had a personal experience with war, it is pledged to use its best efforts in the promotion of international good will and is willing at all times to support any worthy endeavor to bring about peace. The Legion is not militaristic, as some choose to believe, but it does insist upon an adequate national defense that will insure complete protection to the American people and American property, a defense that will not find us unprepared in the event of another armed conflict."

Parade Marks Armistice Program in Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Armistice Day was observed here Nov. 11 with a parade of World War veterans under escort of the national guard units and veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars. About 3500 men were in line, with Brig.-Gen. Thomas Foley, U. S. A., retired, as chief marshal.

The parade moved through the center of the city from the State Armory to the Common, where an address was given by Capt. Charles P. Rugg.

Aerial bombs were discharged from 10 a. m. until 11 a. m., during the passage of the parade, and at the latter hour shop whistles were blown and there was a general suspension of business for a period of two minutes.

The parade was followed by the dedication of two aviation beacons on the roof of the Melville Shoe Company plant on Hammond Street, where the address was given by David I. Walsh, United States Senator. The beacons are a memorial to Warren T. Hobbs, the only Worcester aviator lost during the World War.

Armistice Train Pilot First to Know of Truce

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—One of the first civilians to know the armistice had been signed, Nov. 11, 1918, was M. Gourdon, locomotive engineer, who drove the special train carrying Marshal Foch and the Allied staffs to the siding at Rethondes, near Compiegne, where Marshal Foch's railway carriage now stands as memorial to the event.

M. Gourdon, in an interview in Le Journal, tells how Marshal Foch, accompanied by the British Admiral Wemyss, walked up and down beside the train that memorable morning and said to M. Gourdon and his fireman, "the war is finished."

On Nov. 7, 1918, M. Gourdon received secret orders to take a special train by short stages to Senlis, where Marshal Foch and his staff came aboard. Thence the train proceeded by way of Compiegne to Rethondes, where it arrived after dark.

The train bearing the German emissaries appeared alongside on the morning of Nov. 8, and the Germans, after knocking on the door of Marshal Foch's carriage, were admitted, climbing aboard by means of three ammunition cases arranged as an improvised stairway.

Several hours later, when the Germans returned to their train, General von Winterfeld was weeping. Not until three days later was the armistice definitely concluded, and Marshal Foch's train made its triumphal return to Senlis, decked with flags and cheered by crowds.

Establishing Peace Basis Cited as Purpose of War

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Henry S. Graves, dean of Yale University, in an Armistice Day address to Yale students, Nov. 11, said that the real purposes of the United States entering the World War will not have been attained until there has been established a real basis of enduring peace.

That, in Dean Graves' opinion, "cannot be secured as long as the United States continues its policy of aloofness in the joint efforts of the nations."

"Every day," he said, "reveals in clearer relief, the outstanding fact of the interdependence of the nations of the world in all the important matters which affect their material prosperity and progress. This is widely recognized and pronouncements regarding it are made repeatedly by many of our economic, political and intellectual leaders.

"Yet in our national policies our people fail to face the realities of the intimate relationship of our own problems to those of other nations, clinging to old traditions, moving cautiously and timidly, without confidence in ourselves, torn by divided counsel, blocked by the perversity of local and selfish interests, and refusing to assume the responsibility of all participation in reconstruction in the very matters which affect us as clearly as they do the other nations of the world."

Jugoslavia Celebrates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — This is peace week for all the Jugoslav schools, from the kindergartens up through the universities.

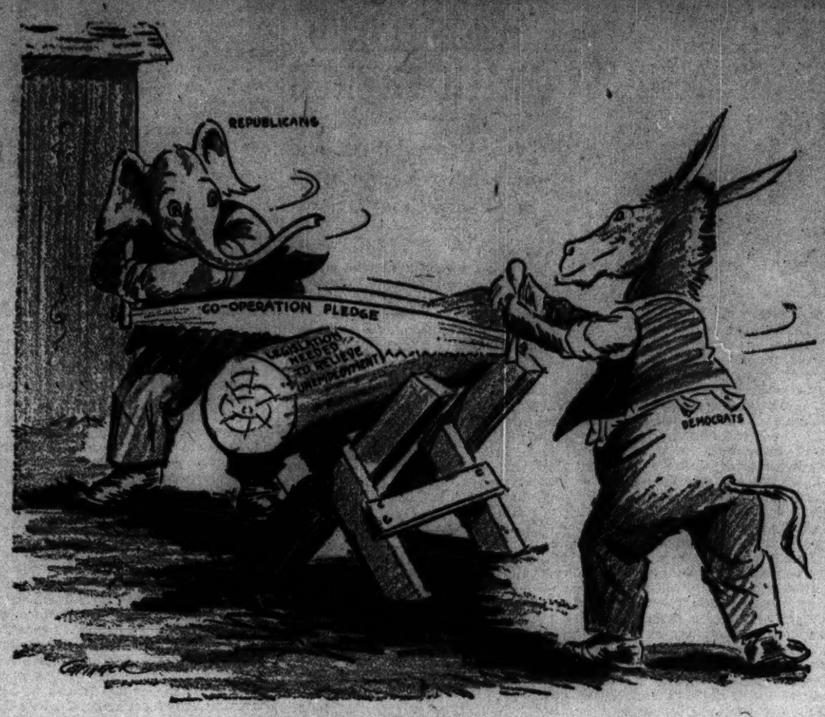
According to an order to the Minister of Public Instruction, published two weeks ago, the students and pupils from all the schools in the country except those of primary grade are to prepare essays on the theme: "Why Should Patriots Be Pacifists."

These essays are to be handed in by Nov. 14. The best of these will be sent to a central examining committee in Belgrade, which will choose first, second and third prizes.

On Nov. 11, also, in all the schools, addresses were given on the work of the League of Nations, and all through the week suitable entertainments are being arranged, with peace as the central theme.

This enterprise is being carried out under the direction of the Junior Red Cross.

Who Said the Home Fires Wouldn't Burn This Winter?



GIBSON OFFERS PLAN TO LIMIT WAR MATERIALS

(Continued from Page 1)

method is supported by the United States, Germany, Russia, the Scandinavian states, Holland, and a few others.

The second method is indirect limitation by means of specifying the maximum amount of money which any country may spend in any year on war materials. This is called budgetary limitation. France, the Little Entente, Britain, and most other members of the commission favor this indirect budgetary method.

The United States, because of the constitutional provision which places all financial power in the hands of the House of Representatives, believes it impossible to accept budgetary limitation. Moreover, Americans, like other proponents of direct limitation, believe militaristic countries generally have two budgets—one for publication and one secret. Further, it is pointed out that direct limitation works well in restricting navies of the five great powers. Thus, respecting the two methods of limitation, an apparently complete deadlock exists.

American Plan Presented

After the committee on Nov. 11 took up the question of limitation, following 1½ hours' debate on whether the matter should be considered, Hugh S. Gibson made the proposal permitting the United States and other powers which prefer to do so to utilize the direct method, limitation, while the remainder states may use indirect budgetary control.

American preference for direct method was unexpectedly supported by Italy. This change in the alignment of powers is thought to be due to the suspected increase in military preparations on the part of neighbors of Italy. Viscount Cecil explained the British position as favoring direct limitation in theory as the simplest and most efficacious method, but, he continued, it is insufficient and difficult to apply. Therefore Britain urges budgetary control to supplement such direct limitations as the powers will accept.

Viscount Cecil appealed to the American Government to accept a compromise upon the budgetary method, and in response to his plea Mr. Gibson presented an American proposal which found considerable immediate approval but requires further consideration on the part of other powers. At 11 o'clock the commission, which, of course, includes representatives of both the Allied and Entente powers in the World War, as well as many neutral states, united in an impressive tribute of silence to all who fell in the war.

Paris-Rome Negotiations

Although René Massigli and Augusto Rosso, respectively French and Italian representatives at Geneva, charged with discussion of naval problems, have already held three or four meetings during the present session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, it is warmly advocated in responsible French and Italian circles that the naval problem should be set aside for some time in order to permit general political and politico-economic talks between nations upon the broadest possible basis.

In response to Anglo-American wishes, both France and Italy have agreed to exchange further views upon the naval question. But upon three or four occasions when M. Massigli and Signor Rosso have conferred during the last week both plenipotentiaries stated frankly that no progress is possible along present lines.

Behind all discussion stands the specter of the Italian claim of parity. But the Italians are prepared to postpone this question to a distant date if the French will agree to a naval building holiday until 1936, at which time Italian inferiority to France will have been whittled down to a total of 120,000 tons.

For the present, despite the parity claim, Italians are willing to accept this measure of inferiority in a written treaty. But the French insist that their superiority must exceed 200,000 tons. Thus the matter is stalemated. No new figures or new methods of deriving figures have emerged from the present discussion.

Naval Measure Needed

Proposal for stabilising the two navies upon the 1930 basis is acceptable to both in theory if replacements are allowed, but the difficulty comes in determining the exact measure of difference between the two fleets. The Italians insist that obsolete ships in the French navy make their own fleet almost as large as the French, while the latter claim exactly the contrary. In such an atmosphere thoughtful responsible officials and publicists of both countries are concluding that the naval debate had best be adjourned. It is serving, they state, merely to exacerbate the relations of the two powers at a moment when broad political talks are vitally necessary.

There is a happy tendency, notable particularly among French commentators, to stress the essential solidarity of interests between the Latin countries. This tendency is reflected at Geneva, and although it is likely the naval talks will continue perfunctorily or hopefully, during the present disarmament session nobody will be surprised to see a complete holiday in naval discussion soon and resumption of general political and politico-economic negotiations between Rome and Paris.

BERLIN SOCIALISTS AND FASCISTS CLASH

BERLIN (AP)—Police took a hand Nov. 11 in a lively clash between Socialists and National Socialist students at the University of Berlin. Before the disturbance was over it was necessary to temporarily close the gates to the university courts.

The trouble began when the Socialist students tried to distribute handbills urging "an end to Fascist and Communist provocations." The National Socialists tried to tear the leaflets from the hands of their opponents.

PHILADELPHIA HAS PARADE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Armistice Day was observed in Philadelphia with a military parade and a patriotic mass meeting in historic Independence Square.

Amateurs Wanted to Observe Vanguard of Approaching Leonid Meteor Swarm

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Coasting earthward down a 17-degree slope in space the thickest swarm of meteors known to astronomy is nearing this planet.

So vast are its numbers that although its main section still is three years distant its advance guards to the number of a dozen or more an hour are expected to appear in the early morning of Nov. 15, as well as for a few days before and after this.

The swarm is the Leonid meteors, known for 1000 years past, visiting earth three times a century, and occasionally filling the sky with a rain of fire.

Figuratively they are coming from above earth because their orbit is inclined 17 degrees to the plane of the earth's orbit.

Astronomers plan to count the outriders of this meteoric host from Nov. 11 to 17, because the numbers seen may indicate whether the Leonids are likely to put on another great fireworks display in 1933, or to throw a dud, as they have done more than once in the past.

A call for volunteers to assist in watching both Saturday and Sunday mornings was issued here Nov. 10.

The count may enable astronomers to calculate whether the center of the big shower is headed just right to hit earth. Its main concentration is estimated as not more than 120,000 miles wide and is now several hundred million miles distant.

The request for volunteers was made by Dr. Charles P. Olivier, director of Flower Astronomical Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania.

"It is useless," he said, "to look for the meteors before 11:30 p. m. The part of the sky to watch is due east and about halfway to the zenith. The number of meteors seen each hour, and the condition of the sky, both should be carefully recorded."

Parents Praised for Aid in Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools, speaking at a luncheon given in honor of the Board of Education by the United Parents' Associations of Greater New York Schools, on Nov. 8, praised the association warmly for the cooperation of its members with school authorities, and declared that the organization constituted a "controlling group" in the public education system.

Dr. O'Shea described the efforts of the Board of Education to obtain for children a sufficient number of open play spaces throughout the city, and declared that the board would continue its work in this direction until every school in New York City has an outdoor play yard open to children.

Mrs. Roger A. Johnson, president of the association, presided. Among those at the speakers' table were Robert E. Simon and Alexander A. Mayper, past presidents of the association.

A *happy bountiful day*

EAT your Thanksgiving dinner at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Enjoy the luxury of the day in comfort . . . at a price that is reasonable. A brisk walk along the shore. A ride on the beach. A game of squash. Or maybe just a snooze in the sun on the Ocean Deck, with the sea air blowing. Then, a bountiful dinner that you will long remember. Come for the week-end. On the ocean. Garage. Write for information. *Fall and winter rates now in effect.*

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It is a pleasure to announce that Colebrook's Chocolates and Confections now enter the "good company" of products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Since 1888, Colebrook has stood for the highest standard of candy excellence. Because of its quality, the demand for it has steadily increased among people who instinctively choose the best.

We are confident that Monitor readers will greatly appreciate the quality and flavor of Colebrook's Candies.

Watch for Special Offer

Next Tuesday we will announce something of interest to everyone who likes fine candy . . . a special offer to Monitor readers . . . in which we pack a free treat in every box. Don't miss it.

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A train to catch—an important business appointment to keep—and you missed them because the clock you depended on at home had suddenly gone wrong!

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There's a beautifully designed Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clock for every room in your home. See them in fine electric shops, at leading department and jewelry stores. Or send your check direct to Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden, Conn.

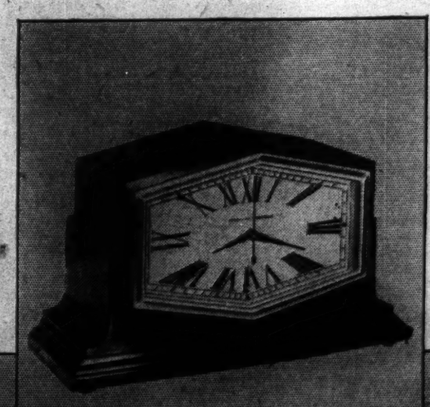
Why a Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clock keeps correct time

The synchronous motor which moves the hands has a revolving part with cogs . . .

Little pulse-like beats come over your electric light wires . . .

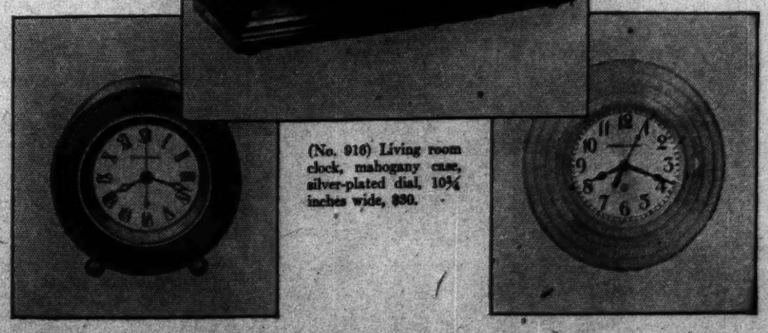
Each beat, synchronized at the power station with official time, moves a single cog . . .

The wheel revolves slowly and turns the hands. Therefore your time *must* be accurate . . .



Below—(No. 907) This dainty boudoir clock is made in three pastel shades—rose, green or turquoise, in gleaming cloisonné effect. It has a two-toned silver-plated dial delicately etched. 5½ inches in diameter—$17.50

Below—(No. 912) Kitchen wall clock, 8¾ inches in diameter, green or ivory enamel, $11.



(No. 916) Living room clock, mahogany case, silver-plated dial, 10¾ inches wide, $30.

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LOYALTY LEAGUE ACTS TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION LAW

Group to Work for Better Support in Spite of State's Repeal

Determination to see the dry laws respected in Massachusetts, despite the repeal of the state enforcement act, characterized the first meeting since election of the Prohibition Loyalty League on Nov. 10, when some 1000 members and friends met at the Park Street Church, Boston, and reorganized for increased effectiveness.

Three recommendations for changing the statutes so as to provide better weapons of enforcement, made by Prof. Joseph B. Egan, principal of Harvard School in Charlestown, were discussed and resolutions were adopted favorable to the maintenance of the goal of prohibition. Election of officers resulted in the retention of the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad as president of the league.

The speakers of the evening, presided over by Dr. Conrad, were Dr. A. F. Reimer, Dr. Lynn J. Radcliffe, the Rev. A. A. Forshee, Alan C. Emery, William E. Clapp, the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson and Professor Egan.

Professor Egan's proposals were for a clearer definition of the word "beverage" to facilitate the collection of evidence by police and for a provision making the destruction of a beverage during a raid constitute evidence of guilt. He also proposed that the wording of ballots be simplified, declaring that citizens should refuse to tolerate "such a conglomeration of ambiguities as appeared on the ballots Nov. 4." His other recommendation was aimed at the insurance laws which permitted insurance companies to escape liabilities when a hit-and-run driver is involved in the casualty.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, who recently left Massachusetts to live in Florida as a protest against the repeal, came in for a vote of confidence and gratitude for her efforts in behalf of prohibition.

That the league was determined to oppose any modification of the prohibition amendment, to oppose any political party that favored modification, and to work for changes favorable to more effective law enforcement within the State, was brought out by the practically unanimous adoption of three resolutions to that effect.

With Dr. Conrad were chosen the following new officers: Dr. Lynn J. Radcliff, vice-president; the Rev. A. A. Forshee, secretary; William E. Clapp, treasurer; Franklin Shumway, advertising agent.

A legislation committee composed of Professor Egan and Alan C. Emery was appointed; Dr. Harold E. Major and B. B. Grote were selected as an educational committee; the Rev. C. Seasholes and Otis W. Foye were appointed on a coöperation committee, and Dr. Watson was selected for the law enforcement committee.

AMERICANS PLAY BRUINS TONIGHT

Boston Bruins open their National Hockey League season at the Boston Garden tonight, facing the New York Americans. Both teams have new faces with Americans showing the most changes over their 1929-30 lineup. Local fans had a look at the Bruin recruits Nov. 8, and all seemed to think the team prospects were very good.

Americans even have a new manager, Eddie Gerard, although he is not new to hockey or the National Hockey League, having piloted the Montreal Maroons and was a former star defenseman with Ottawa in years past. New on the team's roster is a forward line, purchased intact from Windsor of the International League, with Leighton Emms on left wing, Mike Neville in center and Frank Carson on right wing.

Lionel Conacher, the mainstay of the defense last year, excepting Roy Worters in goal, and who was manager too, has gone to Montreal Maroons. From Maroons on another deal Americans secured Red Dutton, defenseman. Bill Brydge, former Detroiter, and Joe Simpson are the regular defensemen with George Patterson on right wing, Billy Burch at left and Normie Himes at center as the starting forward line. Harry Radley, former Ottawa amateur athlete of note, is the other new addition to Americans. Rabbit McVeigh, Bert Hughes and Johnny Sheppard, forwards, are holdovers from last year.

Other games in the league tonight find Montreal at Ottawa and Rangers at Philadelphia.

Governor-Elect Tendered Ovation

WESTFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Western Massachusetts paid its tribute to the Governor-elect, Joseph B. Ely, here Nov. 10 with a reception, street parade, fireworks and speeches. More than 25,000 participated in the demonstration.

Starting as a local affair, the tribute turned out to include the entire western part of the State, with representatives present from the eastern section.

Escorted by a company of the 104th infantry, Mass. N. G., Ely was driven through the principal streets of the city to Park Square where, from a bandstand, he expressed his appreciation to the voters of the State and promised his best efforts in carrying out his ensuing duties as Governor.

John J. Lawlor, chairman of the Democratic city committee of Boston, brought greetings from that city.

The Governor-elect's wife was given a sound ovation when she was introduced to the throngs in Park Square. Several prominent Democratic winners in the recent election were also present.

Prior to the parade a reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Ely in a local hotel, where several thousand formed in line to greet them.

Federal Drug Raid Traps 9 in Boston

As a result of narcotic raids by federal agents in Boston which resulted in the arraignment of nine suspects before the local federal court, Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States Attorney, in whose hands the case has been placed, declared Nov. 11 that an investigation of narcotic conditions in the Boston area would probably be undertaken by the federal grand jury next week.

Several of those arrested were released on bail amounting to $5000 and $10,000. Federal interest in the case is aroused because of the suspicion that the Boston group is only a subdivision of a country-wide ring using Boston as a port of entry for drugs distributed in various other large cities. By attacking the Boston section the authorities hope to cut off the main source of supply.

Further details of the secret influx of 20 federal agents, collected from various parts of the country, and headed by Roy A. Darling, Assistant Commissioner of Narcotics, were made known, Nov. 10.

Local federal authorities and local police heads knew nothing of the onslaught of undercover men until the cleanup was almost over, when they were "let in" to coöperate in raids.

TOTAL EMBARGO ON SOVIET GOODS URGED BY ODDIE

Fish Committee to Travel Into Mexico Tracing 'Red' Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Communist activities in the United States again came into the limelight here as Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, announced his intention of introducing a bill in Congress providing an embargo on all imports from Soviet Russia. At the same time Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, announced that his committee on Soviet activities plans to go to Mexico City to investigate reports of a flow of propaganda from this country to Mexico.

Mr. Oddie had already announced that he would introduce a bill declaring an absolute embargo on Soviet manganese ore.

"Since that time," he said in a telegram to the American Manganese Producers' Association, in convention here, "information has become available which indicates that in order fully to protect American industry it may be advisable and necessary to prevent the dumping on our market of all products of the Soviet Government."

The dumping of Soviet ores has seriously affected the American manganese industry, according to J. Carson Adkerson, president of the Manganese Producers' Association. Imports from Russia have increased from 3284 tons, or less than 1 per cent of the total imports of the United States in 1922, to 330,00 0tons, or approximately 50 per cent of the total imports in 1929, he said.

According to past costs and the statements of Soviet authorities, the present cost of a ton of Soviet manganese ore delivered at Atlantic ports in the United States, Mr. Adkerson stated, is $23.97 without duty. Yet this ore is being sold today at $12.50 per ton, he declared.

"The Soviet agents," he added, "have offered to undersell any domestic producer regardless of what may be quoted." The United States, he insisted, cannot afford to remain dependent upon foreign sources for its supply of manganese, yet under such conditions the domestic industry cannot compete.

Mr. Fish, addressing the association, declared that "what has happened to the manganese industry will, if the Soviet Government survives a few years longer, happen to many of our important industries and cause further unemployment. The Soviet Government, backed by unlimited natural resources, which cost nothing, can, if allowed a free hand, dump lumber, wood pulp, oil, glue, candy and sausage cases in the United States and undersell the products of American free labor protected at our standard of wages."

The Department of Commerce meanwhile made known that trade reports show that lumber, sausage casings, matches, glue and gelatine are being undersold by Russian products in the United States. About 30 per cent of the United States imports of manganese are from Russia, it was revealed. While this is sold at the world price, the Russian product has been a factor in holding the world price at a low level, it was said.

Canned goods from the United States are also being undersold by the Russians in France, Germany, and England, reports show. Rubber overshoes made in Russia are also affecting the sales of the American product in Germany.

The Fish committee, after a one-day hearing at the Capitol, prepared to leave on a southern trip that may possibly take them to Mexico City. Hearings will be held in Atlanta, Birmingham and Chattanooga and then several of the members will probably go to Mexico to confer with high Mexican officials, Mr. Fish said.

Music in Review

Monday Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the first of its Monday series of concerts in Symphony Hall last night. The program was made up of the two Preludes of Bach arranged for string orchestra by Pick - Mangiagalli; Respighi's "Metamorphoseon, Modi XII," and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, in A major.

Thus the Monday subscribers were introduced at their first reunion to one of the works written by eminent composers for this, the orchestra's fiftieth season. Whether Dr. Koussevitzky submitted to them the most significant of the jubilee novelties so far heard is perhaps not to the point, for there is time enough left to offer them others. In any event, they gave evidence of enjoying Respighi's theme and variations, his ingenious orchestration, the displayfulness of the passages for the virtuosi of the band—brilliantly uttered—and the resounding conclusion of the argument, with the organ to reinforce the large orchestra. Yet the performance offered no reason to modify the views expressed when the piece was first heard last week. The material seemed no more inspired, the treatment no less artificial and the finale as far removed as ever from even the effectiveness of the composer's several tonal illuminations of the Roman scene.

The Seventh Symphony, which has some of the virtues of Schubert's C major and some of the defects of the "Pastoral," had a vigorous performance. Here again, one doubted the wisdom of its choice, considering that the orchestra was primed to repeat the magnificent publication of the Brahms D major of last Friday and Saturday. But, of course, probably not many of the Monday subscribers came to the hall with the Brahms score still echoing in their ears.

L. A. S

José Iturbi

Yesterday afternoon, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, José Iturbi, pianist, played the following numbers: Mozart, Sonata in F major; Franck, Prelude, Fugue and Variations (arranged by Harold Bauer); Balakireff, "Islamey"; Bach, Caprice (for the departure of his beloved brother); Albeniz, "El Abaicin" (gypsy quarter near Granada); Tansman, Spiritual and Blues, from the Sonatine, "Transatlantique" (first performance in Boston); Infante, "El Vito" (Theme espagnol et Variations), dedicated to Mr. Iturbi.

Again Mr. Iturbi charmed his hearers, this time in a program of widely varied musical fare. As though to make the severest test of his talent first, he offered Mozart, played in a manner to give food for thought to ambitious young performers. His was a Mozart both graceful and substantial, a Mozart of warmth without sentimentality.

With the César Franck Prelude, Fugue and Variations, Mr. Iturbi struck a deeper note. Although one frequently resents "arrangements," Mr. Bauer, in this instance, furnishes the pianist with a thoroughly pianistic composition, to which Mr. Iturbi lent the full measure of his ability, with eminently satisfying results. For sheer technical display, however, "Islamey" was outstanding. Although it tempts the unwary to steam and roar, Mr. Iturbi successfully accomplished a performance which revealed sonority without din and mildness without effeminacy.

In swift contrast to the modernisms of "Islamey" came the amusing Bach Caprice, strongly reminiscent of the Khunau sonatas in which the Israelites engaged the attention of the Philistines. One took especial interest in the Lamentations of the friends of the prospective traveler. So too, did one find Mr. Iturbi in the mood to make the most of the traveler's determination to journey abroad, despite lugubrious predictions, and finally, Mr. Iturbi's manner with the "Postilion's" fugue was altogether enjoyable.

A word concerning the Tansman Spiritual and Blues will suffice. Here again is the composer depending upon the performer for a revelation of what subtleties he may have incorporated in his piece. So delightful was Mr. Iturbi's offering of it, that the audience would gladly have heard it again—but the pianist, figuratively speaking, turned thumbs down, and proceeded to a really smashing performance of the "El Vito" of Infante, at the conclusion of which his sedate Bostonese audience rose to its feet and shouted "Bravo!"

G. M. S.

American Week Starts in Schools

American Education Week began Nov. 10, in Boston, with special Armistice programs and talks on education in public schools. At the high schools speakers included officials and representatives of the American Legion in this State and members of the school faculties who are veterans of the World War.

The proclamations on Armistice Day, issued by President Herbert Hoover and Gov. Frank G. Allen, were read and taps sounded in several schools. Students stood in silent tribute to those who made the supreme sacrifice.

Nov. 10 was Senior Day in connection with Education Week at the Teachers College. Arthur L. Gould, assistant superintendent, spoke on the opportunities furnished by the Boston schools and the qualifications necessary for teaching.

During the remainder of the week there will be assemblies to which parents and friends are invited. An invitation has also been extended to graduates, or interested teachers, particularly on Friday, when the program will continue until 5 o'clock.

HARTFORD OBSERVES NEW ENGLAND DAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—New England Day was observed here on Nov. 10. J. Franklin Babb, "Ambassador of Good Will" representing the New England Council, gave three addresses during the day, two before high school audiences, and a third before the Rotary Club chapter here and the Hartford (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce.

Pointing out in his talks the fact that today there is a "new New England," Mr. Babb urged continued coöperation of individuals and groups to "build as rapidly as possible our better and finer and more prosperous New England." To this task, he said, the New England Council has consecrated its energies.

NELSON GAINS ON RECOUNT

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Christian Nelson, Republican, was the winner over Alderman John S. Sullivan, Democrat, in the first Worcester district state senatorial contest in last Tuesday's election by 74 votes, completed figures for recount at City Hall on Nov. 10 showed. Original figures showed Nelson the winner by eight votes.

MT. HOPE BRIDGE BEAUTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISTOL, R. I.—The Mt. Hope Bridge, constructed by the McClintic-Marshall Company, from plans by Robinson & Steinman, was decorated by the American Institute of Steel Construction on Nov. 10, with a bronze plaque as the most beautiful long-span bridge erected during the past year. Charles N. Pitts of Boston, president of the Institute, made the presentation.

WEST HARTFORD BUILDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The town of West Hartford, Conn., with a population of approximately 25,000, leads the State of Connecticut in building for the third time this year. In October, 75 permits aggregating an actual building cost of $665,401 were issued. This figure is almost $200,000 greater than that for New Haven, which is second on the October list, with Greenwich third.

STATE POLICE ADOPT TELETYPE

Massachusetts state police joined the automatic teletype transmission system of handling police information Nov. 10 with the installation of a telegraph printer in the State House office of Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, executive office of the state police patrol. The system already includes stations in 20 cities and towns. Speedy handling of news is provided by the system.

DINNER FOR ELECTION VICTORS

The Jefferson Society of Massachusetts announces a dinner in honor of Senator-elect Marcus A. Coolidge and Governor-elect Joseph B. Ely, who are members of the society, to be held on Monday, Nov. 24, at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

PLOT TO OUST SOVIETS LINKED WITH FRENCH

Briand, General Staff and Noted Emigrés Implicated in Alleged Conspiracy

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—A political trial of uncommon international interest is foreshadowed in the formidable charges which the public prosecutor, Nikolai Krilenko, has published against the heads of an alleged sabotage organization called the Industrial Party, L. K. Ramsin, I. A. Kalinikoff, V. A. Larcheff, N. F. Charnovsky, A. A. Fedotoff, S. V. Kuprianoff, V. I. Ochin and K. V. Sitnin.

Mr. Krilenko cites the confessions of these accused persons, who have been for some time under interrogation by the Gaypayoo (political police), which had arrested them, to prove they not only headed the coördinated work of numerous sabotage organizations, which the Gaypayoo last year liquidated in various branches of industry, but also worked, it is alleged, in close coöperation with such leading French statesmen as Aristide Briand, Raymond Poincaré, and generals of the French General Staff, in preparing a war of intervention against the Soviet Union, supposed to occur this year.

The connecting link between the arrested people and the French officials, it is claimed, was a group of former prominent Russian commercial industrial magnates in Paris, and reference is also made to the activities of two mysterious French agents, apparently enjoying official status in Moscow. While the French General Staff, according to Soviet officials, planned to draw Rumania, Poland and the border states into the war, members of the Industrial Party, who occupied responsible posts as experts in Soviet economic institutions, were supposed to help in the intervention by producing an internal crisis of great magnitude and carrying out military espionage work.

The names of members of the new Government, which was supposed to replace the Soviet régime after the intervention mentioned, include such prominent émigrés as Prof. Paul Milyukoff and the former "White" leader General Anton Ivanovitch Denikin, while General A. Lukomsky was supposed to take an active part in the intervention. The names of various arrested Soviet citizens are also mentioned as candidates for these Government posts.

After these confessions, which implicate the authors in several different forms of high treason, there can be little doubt as to the verdict of the Supreme Court which will hear the case. Soviet press comments see in this affair full confirmation of the dangers of foreign war and intervention, which Soviet official newspapers always emphasize. Pravda writes: "Acts of sabotage, espionage, treacherous work of counter-revolutionary organizations in Soviet territory, fables about Soviet dumping, economic blockade, all these are links in the basic chain of preparation for intervention."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

For novel stage production this week, Bostonians are offered Maurice Moscovitch as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," opening tonight at the Tremont. The production has been directed by Andrew Leigh of the Old Vic, London, who also staged "Twelfth Night" recently for Jane Cowl. Miss Selena Royle will play Portia.

The Tremont, instead of the Hollis, will house the Boston productions of the Theater Guild this season. The initial Guild offering will be a new play by Lynn Riggs, called "Green Grow the Lilacs." It is described as a folk play, set in rural Oklahoma, in the days when that State was known as the Indian Territory. Herbert Biberman is the director.

"Michael and Mary," A. A. Milne's comedy of sentiment and wit, is in its second week at the Plymouth. This second item of the Professional Players subscription season is scheduled for a four weeks' stay. Madge Kennedy and Terence Neill have the leading rôles.

"Street Scene," Elmer Rice's tragedy of New York life, is in its second week at the Shubert. It is strong meat of the theater, excellently presented.

For the first time in two years Ruth Draper returns to Boston Dec. 1. She will present her original sketches for six evenings and two matinées at the Wilbur. Her programs will number two, and they will include all her new sketches and the most popular of the old ones. A unique entertainer.

The Freiburg Passion Play comes to the Boston Opera House Dec. 1 for a fortnight. The performance is in German, with the Fassnacht family in the principal parts.

"Prince Achmed," Lotte Reiniger's silhouette film based on the "Arabian Nights," will be shown a second time at Symphony Hall, Saturday morning at 10:45.

Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi will dance in Symphony Hall on the evening of Nov. 20. Angna Enters will appear again in the Repertory Theater, Dec. 10. A return performance by La Argentina is promised for some time in December.

$138,000 PROJECT VOTED TO GIVE WORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICOPEE, Mass. — Issuance of $138,000 in sewer bonds was authorized by the Board of Aldermen as the first step in Mayor Henry Cloutier's plan to invest $500,000 in public works to relieve unemployment.

The aldermen also authorized the Mayor to petition the State Legislature for permission to issue bonds outside the debt limit for $200,000 to replace the covered bridge in Chicopee Center with a concrete span.

BROOKLINE RECEIVES MOVIE APPLICATIONS

Applications for six motion picture theaters have already been received in Brookline, Mass., according to the board of selectmen. Charles F. Rowley, chairman of the board, announced Nov. 10 that no action on the projects had been taken, but that each application would be thoroughly investigated.

Opposition was registered by Mrs. George Hosgue, former school committee member, and Mrs. Alice Kelsey, both of whom were active in the recent campaign against movies. The applicants and their sites are: Warner Brothers, at Coolidge Corner; Paramount-Publix Theater Corporation, at Coolidge Corner; Arthur A. Sawyer, at 123 to 129 Harvard Street; W. Stuart Young, at 224 to 236 Harvard Street; John D. Murphy, near Coolidge Corner, and John J. Fleming, at Brookline Avenue and Washington Street in Brookline Village.

Work and Wages Hold Level in State

Employment and wages in October maintained practically an even level with those of the previous month, according to the regular monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries reported Nov. 10.

The study covers 84 public utility companies under the classification of gas and electric plants, steam and electric railways. The 84 companies reporting comprise 95 per cent of the wage earners classified in these three groups.

Employees in these groups dropped from 54,683 in September to 54,651 in October, the study shows, with aggregate pay rolls falling off 1.5 per cent. The average weekly earnings of each individual were reduced by 47 cents.

Car and general shop construction and repair work by gas and electric companies and railroads, also dropped off slightly, the figures reveal, with a resulting slight reduction in average wages.

The electric trolley lines and railways gained for October in both pay rolls and employees. The trolley lines also paid the best average wage per person among the utility companies.

Theater to Displace Old Adams House

Erection of a Paramount Publix theater on the site of the old Adams House was assured Nov. 10, with the signing of a 25-year lease of the property by the Paramount Publix Theater Corporation and the Adams House Realty Corporation, which will construct and own the building.

Theater officials announced that the construction of the theater was being undertaken a year in advance of the tentative program in order to coöperate with Mayor James M. Curley's campaign to relieve unemployment.

The tearing down process will be started as soon as possible and probably be completed so that excavation work can be commenced around the first of the new year, authorities declared.

A large corps of draftsmen will be put to work at once designing the proposed structure and hundreds of men of all trades will find employment in its actual construction, it was pointed out. Razing will be started from the rear, so as not to interfere with traffic flow.

TRICKS OF TRADE BARRED IN IDEAL FOR EDUCATION

New Jersey Teachers Hear Plea for Better Standards in Training Students

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The function of the present-day educational system is not primarily to teach students the tricks of this trade or that, but to so develop their reasoning powers that he can go out into the world and find the answers to unsolved problems in business, industry and in politics, according to Dr. William M. Lewis, of Easton, Pa., president of Lafayette College, in an address before the seventy-sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Teachers Association here on Nov. 8.

Dr. Payson Smith, of Boston, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education, stressed the need of instilling courage into the youth of today.

"Youth of today wants to go somewhere, and that path should be pointed to him through causing him to realize the advantages it will offer," he declared.

Present day education, Dr. Smith asserted, should emphasize a respect of the past, sounder scholarship, more thorough instruction in fundamental subjects and harder pedagogy.

In reference to the latter, he declared it was not necessary to make a drama of the aphabet nor a hippodrome of the multiplication table.

"Students can be appealed to," he continued, "as much by a challenge of a hard job as an easy one."

HOLIDAY SHOPPING TO PROVIDE NEW JOBS

With retail shops prepared to hire nearly 4000 additional workers when Christmas buying begins, early holiday shopping assumes added importance this year in providing relief for unemployment, James J. Phelan, chairman of the state unemployment committee, told officials of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Retail Trade Board, Nov. 10.

Following the conference, Mr. Phelan issued a formal call for public support to swing the Christmas buying drive into immediate action. At his suggestion, the retail board will ask retail merchants to coöperate by taking on more help as soon as possible, with preference being given to men and women having dependents.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION CALLED 'FEAR CHIEFLY'

DETROIT (AP)—An optimistic view of the business outlook was expressed Nov. 10 by William J. McAneeny, president and general manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company, as 1000 additional employees were called back to work at the company's plant, bringing the total number engaged to 7000.

"Business is beginning to come back in a normal fashion," he said. "The depression has been nothing but fear chiefly and the returning confidence probably means better business."

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL MAKES FURTHER CUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Pool has announced a further reduction in its initial payment for wheat. The payment on wheat yet undelivered will be 55 cents basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William.

This is a cut of 5 cents a bushel on the initial payment set in August for this year's crop. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of the wheat crop is yet undelivered. Snow and rain have held up threshing operations in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

PANHANDLE PRODUCING LOSS

Panhandle Producing & Refining Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reported a net loss of $211,436, compared with net profit of $30,417 in the third quarter last year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haverhill, in High School Hall, Main and Summer Streets, Haverhill, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Regular rehearsal of Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, Warren F. Adams, director, Auditorium, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner and dance, Phi Theta Delta, Swiss Room, 6:30. Dinner, Sigma Delta Chi, State Dining Room, 6:30.

Symphony Hall: Address by Governor Roosevelt of New York, to Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars, 8.

Watertown: Annual Legion Armistice Day get-together and banquet, Senior High School, Columbia Street, 6:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Marie Eva Wright, organist, 8:15.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Women's Civics Club: Meeting; speaker, Mrs. George P. Hart Jr., "Phases of Child Welfare," Hotel Brunswick, 12:15.

Recital by pupils of college course, Faelton Pianoforte School, Faelton Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Meeting, New England Water Works Association; morning, meeting, executive committee, Headquarters, Tremont Temple, 10:30; luncheon, Engineers' Club, 1; Engineers' Club, Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street.

Boston Children's Friend Society: Address, Dr. Mather Abbott, headmaster of Lawrenceville School, on "The Younger Generation of Today," Algonquin Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 11.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Second in series of lectures by Dr. Sarah Ellen Palmer, "Tale of Two Cities: Padua and Venice, Giotto and the Venice of Today," lecture hall, 11. Print Galleries, Miss Schacht, 11.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Second of two lectures by Hugh J. C. Mackarness of England, "An Afternoon With the Rossettis and Other Poets of Their Time"; ballroom, 46 Beacon Street, 3:15.

Bridge and fashion show, auspices Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 2.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, poetry class, Hotel Kenmore, 10:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Devotional service and buffet supper, in connection with Week of Prayer, Sidney Lovett, pastor, Mount Vernon Congregational Church, speaker, Vialle Room, 6:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Supper, 6; illustrated lecture, "1930 A. M. C. Norway Excursion in the Jotunheimen," by Awbrey N. Shaw and Arthur C. Tate; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

West Roxbury Community: Drama group of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 2.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston; speaker, William Wallace Rose, "The Passion Play of 1930," Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Meeting, Boston Kiwanis Club; speaker, Dr. Thomas E. Green, "Some of My Experiences in Red Cross Work," Boston City Club, 12.

Meeting, Castilian Club; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, reader, from her recently published book of translations, "Some Spanish-American Poets," Hotel Victoria, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—A Young People's Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, 4.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Russian Ikons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Nov. 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Color-music, neo-expressionism, paintings, by I. J. Belmont. Through Nov. 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth and early nineteenth century English landscapes, sporting paintings and color prints. Through Nov. 15.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Character studies by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 22. Exhibition of flower paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors by John Whorf.

Lamson and Hubbard, 394 Boylston Street—Paintings by A. J. Bogdanove. Through Nov. 22.

Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperatures, probably followed by rain; gentle to moderate east to southeast winds.

Southern New England: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy and warmer with probably rain; gentle shifting winds becoming moderate southeast or south.

Northern New England: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy with rising temperatures, probably followed by rain; moderate east shifting to southeast or south winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Nov.11	Max. Nov.10		8 a.m. Nov.11	Max. Nov.10
Albany	24	44	Memphis	56	56
Atlantic City	50	58	Montreal	24	38
Boston	31	46	Nantucket	44	48
Buffalo	46	46	New Orleans	68	70
Calgary	44		New York	42	56
Charleston	58	68	Philadelphia	42	62
Chicago	50	60	Pittsburgh	44	64
Denver	32	56	Portland, Me.	28	44
Des Moines	44	70	Portland, Ore.	48	68
Eastport	24	36	San Francisco	64	72
Galveston	60	62	St. Louis	50	62
Hatteras	58	62	St. Paul	46	66
Helena	46	52	Seattle	54	58
Jacksonville	64	74	Tampa	66	76
Kansas City	48	70	Washington	44	72
Los Angeles	68	76			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:22 p. m., Wednesday 3:05 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 8.04 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:37 p. m.

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Shepard's PROVIDENCE
It You Do Not Have A Charge Account With The Shepard Stores
—why not open one now? With Christmas shopping to be done, and with the privilege of paying November accounts in January, this would be a particularly good time to open an account with this store. The charge-a-plate given to each Shepard charge customer speeds service and insures accuracy.

HOOVER TERMS ADVERTISING PROGRESS AID

Praises National Ad Men for High Standard of Ethics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Advertising as a vital agency of economic and social progress, was visualized by President Hoover in a brief address on the night of Nov. 10, to the Association of National Advertisers, Inc., meeting here in its twenty-first annual convention.

Speaking in a happy vein, the Chief Executive pictured for the representatives of industries which spend upward of $500,000,000 annually in furthering the sales of their commodities the innumerable services that advertising has rendered mankind, as educator, distributor of good cheer and promoter of good will.

And because of this great rôle, advertising, the President warned, must not forget its responsibilities. Sound advertising, he declared, rests solely on public good will and that requires truthfulness and the fulfillment of promises.

In carefully adhering to sound ethics as they have done, the President assured his hearers that they were contributing to sound self-government "by curing abuse without the interference of government."

The President addressed the annual banquet of the association and his remarks were broadcast over a national radio hookup. Bernard Lichtenberg, president of the association, presided at the dinner.

The President's speech in full was as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to extend greetings to you upon your assembly in Washington. Advertising is one of the vital organs of our entire economic and social system. It certainly is the vocal organ by which industry sings its songs of beguilment. The purpose of advertising is to create desire, and from the torments of desire there at once emerges additional demand and from demand you pull upon increasing production and distribution.

By the stimulants of advertising which you administer you have stirred the lethargy of the old law of supply and demand until you have transformed cottage industries into mass production. From enlarged diffusion of articles and services you cheapen costs and thereby you are a part of the dynamic force which creates higher standards of living.

You also contribute to hurry up the general use of every discovery in science and every invention in industry. It probably required 1000 years to spread the knowledge and application of that great human invention, the wheeled cart, and it has taken you only 20 years to make the automobile the universal tool of man. Moreover, your constant exploitation of every improvement in every article and service spreads a restless pillow for every competitor and drives the producer to feverish exertions in new invention, new service, and still more improvement.

Incidentally, you make possible the vast distribution of information, of good cheer and tribulation which comes with the morning paper, the periodical, and the radio. And your contributions to them aid to sustain a great army of authors and artists who could not otherwise join in the standards of living you create.

Your latest contribution to constructive joy is to make possible the hourly spread of music, entertainment, and political assertion to the radio *sets* in 12,000,000 homes.

At one time advertising was perhaps looked upon as an intrusion, a clamor to the credulous. But your subtlety and beguiling methods have long since overcome this resentment. From all of which the public has ceased to deny the usefulness of advertising and has come to include you in the things we bear in life.

But in more serious turn, the very importance of the position which advertising has risen to occupy in the economic system is in direct proportion to the ability of the people to depend upon the probity of the statements you present. The advertising executive and the medium through which he advertises must see to it that the desire you create is satisfied by the article recommended.

The good will of the public toward the producer, the goods, or the service is the essential of sound advertising—for no business succeeds upon the sale of an article once. And to maintain this confidence of the public you and the mediums which you patronize have an interest that others do not violate confidence and thereby discredit the whole of advertising.

You have recognized that responsibility. The Better Business Bureau and the vigilance agencies which you have set up to safeguard the general reputation of advertising are not only sound ethics but sound business. In the policing of your own business you are contributing soundly to self-government by curing abuse without the interference of government. I wish you success in your convention and in the purposes for which you are assembled.

New York-Panama Nonstop Mark Set

FRANCE FIELD, C. Z. (AP)—The monoplane Blue Flash of Capt. Roy W. Ammel, Chicago airman, flashed in here at 2:44 p. m., Nov. 10, completing a 2270-mile nonstop flight from New York in 24 hours and 34 minutes.

Weather conditions were excellent as the Chicagoan, who is a broker by vocation and a flier by avocation, covered the last stages of his long trip.

Captain Ammel was welcomed by Lieut.-Col. James A. Mars, commandant, and other members of the Isthmian Air Force of the United States Army stationed at this field.

The flier thus completed the first nonstop flight from New York to Panama. He left New York at 2:10 p. m. Nov. 9 in a low-wing monoplane with a 500-horsepower motor and a cruising speed of 135 miles an hour. He carried 703 gallons of gasoline and 34 gallons of oil, which was sufficient for a 4000-mile trip, but had no radio.

LIQUOR DRINKING LESSENING IN LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO — That London, Eng., has practically no liquor problem, and that drunkenness is on the wane owing to a complete change in public opinion, is the opinion of Sir Hugh Turnbull, City of London Police Commissioner, who is touring Canada and the United States making a survey of police methods.

Night clubs which formerly gave trouble because they sold liquor after closing hours are now under control, he said. Places selling intoxicating liquors are now open only certain hours, and drunkenness is rapidly diminishing.

CHILE TO DEPORT AGITATORS

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Government on Nov. 9 decided to deport Emilio Toro and Humberto Yanez, members of a group accused of anti-government agitation. Several others were banished to the southern regions of Chile as a penalty for their participation.

OIL PRODUCERS CALLED LEADERS IN CONSERVATION

Petroleum Institute Hears Further Curtailment Recommended

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—While the world is staggering under the weight of surpluses of all kinds of raw material, the oil industry is taking the lead in restricting its output to meet the demand, E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute, told the institute at the opening of its eleventh annual meeting here.

"The theory of conservation as applied to crude petroleum," Mr. Reeser, who is president of the Barnsdall Corporation, said, "has now become an accepted policy in the industry, and this is the factor which has made it possible to formulate—with the aid of local government authorities—proration or curtailment programs."

The problem of oil conservation has not, however, been completely worked out. "The general restraint upon crude production which the industry has exercised is indicative of what producers can, and will, do to meet an emergency," continued the oil institute's president.

"Our methods of capturing oil have been, and broadly speaking still are, such as to permit the eternal existence of that overhanging shadow 'overproduction.' Stability, the removal of that shadow, requires that we speedily seek and find a permanent solution.

"We must find an answer that will dispose permanently of the age-long methods we have employed in the competitive development of single pools. The method must be one which we may rely upon to yield economy in development and operation, to obtain greater recoveries from the sands and to provide for stability of output as related to market demands."

The answer Mr. Reeser recommended was the application of "some practicable form of unitization or unit operation," of pools. Under this plan holdings are merged and the pool is operated as nearly as possible in connection with the methods that would apply were the properties merged.

Unitization is one of the principal topics scheduled for this convention Many oil men regard it as the only effective means of dealing with crude oil overproduction

As regards the immediate outlook for oil, the industry's leader said, "The petroleum industry at this moment faces a condition that it has faced only once before in its history, namely, the almost certain prospect that during the coming six months' period there will be a very small, if indeed any, percentage of increase in the demand for its principal money product, gasoline."

Mr. Reeser advised producing no more crude oil and refining no more products than could currently be sold at a profit. No economic reason can be found to justify continuous additions to petroleum stocks, he declared.

The wise course, he held, was to liquidate marginal or excess reserve stocks to the point of safety as rapidly as sound marketing conditions would warrant, meanwhile halting production operations to current requirements.

Peru Orders Vote on New Assembly

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The Provisional Government published a decree on Nov. 9, ordering a general election to choose a National Assembly for the purpose of enacting a new constitution and new electoral laws and "organize the executive power."

It was understood that the election would be held 60 days after publication of the decree, but the proclamation only said another decree would regulate the elections, and ordered that the promised assembly should meet at Lima, May 2, 1931, and function for 60 days.

The morning papers published a manifesto from Lieut.-Col. Sanchez Cerro explaining why he had decided to convene the National Assembly for approval of the new constitution.

"I pledge my own prestige," he said, "that I will respect, and, if necessary, with an iron hand will make others respect the citizens' rights, in order that, as I promised, the Peruvian people may be in a position to have the representatives it likes."

New Halls Added to 'Forbidden City'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Two new exhibition halls were recently opened to the public in the old Palace Museum, known as the Forbidden City, in the ancient Chinese capital. In honor of the occasion a reception was given to a group of foreign and Chinese donors in the former imperial reception hall of the palace. The function was attended by Nelson Rockefeller, grandson of John D. Rockefeller, who had contributed funds to the restoration of the Sze Ling Kung Hua Yuan Garden, one of the scenic spots in the palace grounds. Other donors include Joy Morton of Chicago, Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, formerly resident in Peiping; Sir Percival David, the China Foundation, and other organizations, while Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President in Nanking, has donated $40,000 for renovation of the entire museum.

Renovation work completed so far includes the repairing of six towers and several yellow-tiled pavilions, while partly fallen barracks just outside the main wall have been torn down, giving a better appearance to the whole city.

The Forbidden City was first opened as a museum in 1925, Gen. Feng Yu-hsian, one of the leaders of the northern coalition, having compelled members of the Ching dynasty still living in the palace to go to Tientsin.

Paper Firm Takes Control of Journals

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—The International Paper & Power Company, of New York, on Nov. 10, bid in the properties of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, the Columbia (S. C.) Record, Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald, and the Spartanburg Journal, under the terms of a court sale ordered several weeks ago by Federal Judge William H. Barrett. The price was $983,130.90.

Judge Barrett issued a permanent injunction, restraining either Harold Hall or William Lavarre, former joint operators of the newspapers, from interfering in any way with the stock in the newspapers now held by the paper company.

The newspapers were purchased jointly by Hall and Lavarre with $870,000 borrowed from the International Paper & Power Company. They became involved in litigation over the partnership, however, and Federal Judge Bascom S. Deaver, sitting at Macon, Ga., several months ago appointed T. J. Webb Jr., of Macon, special court commissioner, to operate the newspapers until their sale.

DOHENY LEASES GIVEN BY FALL DECLARED VALID

Richfield Oil Firm Saved $10,000,000 by Nevada Decision

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The leases negotiated by Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, for the Pan-American Western Petroleum Company to 660 acres of oil lands in the Elk Hills Naval Reserve No. 1 were held valid and free of fraud in a decision Nov. 10 by Federal Judge Frank H. Norcross of Nevada.

The judgment was the outcome of the civil suit instituted by the Federal Government against the company on grounds of alleged fraud last winter. The suit was one of the last of the long line of court actions begun after the disclosure of the oil scandals of the Harding Administration.

By the decision, the leases, now controlled by the Richfield Oil Company of California through purchases of the Doheny interests, remain undisturbed and give Richfield the right to exploration of one of the greatest potential oil fields in California. The lands involved are valued at $39,000,000 and are located in Kern County.

A second important phase of the judgment was the release of a reserve fund of $5,000,000 established by Richfield to meet possible Government demands for reimbursement for oil already taken from the reserve in the event it won the case.

The Government claimed fraud had existed in the granting of some of the leases to Mr. Doheny by Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior and an old friend of the wealthy oil man. The Doheny interests denied this and said the leases had been made to protect the reserve from a possible drawing of its oil supplies by other companies which were drilling on adjoining land.

Judge Norcross ruled no fraud occurred in these transactions. The decision had been under consideration by him for nearly nine months.

NEW YORK (AP)—T. T. C. Gregory, counsel of the Richfield Oil Company, on Nov. 10 said the ruling of Federal Judge Frank H. Norcross, making valid oil land leases acquired in Elk Hills by Richfield, would mean a saving of nearly $10,000,000 for the company.

Mr. Gregory presented the Richfield defense when the Government started suit nine months ago. The saving, he said, represents the monies Richfield would have had to pay the Government for the oil already taken and the cost of producing and refining it had the decision been against them.

North Chinese Are Friendly People. American Minister Observes on Trip

Walks 120 Miles Through Remote Peasant Districts, Finding No Brigands, But Much Courtesy and Disposition to Friendliness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The American Minister to China, Nelson T. Johnson, has returned from a two weeks' walking trip through the interior of the Hopei and Suiyuan districts convinced that the northern Chinese are the most friendly people in the world.

The Minister traveled through the remote countryside on foot, without any indication of his rank, and was greeted everywhere with a cordiality which could hardly be surpassed.

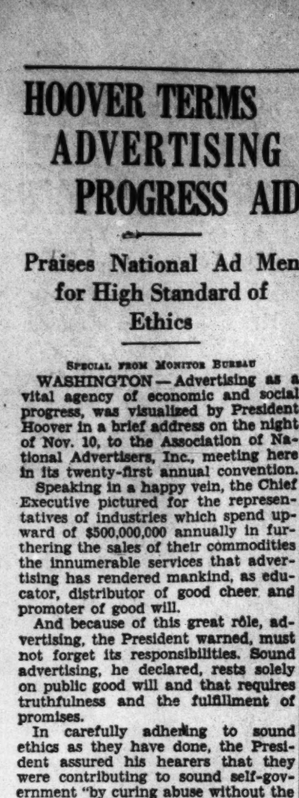
Mr. Johnson has a fluent command of colloquial Chinese, and enjoys using it. With three companions from the Legation, he walked from Peiping to the Trappist monastery, in western Hopei, and thence to the railway near Kalgan. The party covered about 120 miles on foot.

Although others had warned the Minister of brigands, he encountered none, and was impressed only by the natural friendliness of the country people. On one occasion a small shopkeeper closed his shop and walked with them for two miles to put them on the right path, refusing payment for his trouble.

The region which the party traversed is so remote, in spite of its nearness to Peiping, that Mr. Johnson received no news of the military situation. On reaching the railway, he traveled in an open freight car to Kalgan. Opening conversation with a Shansi soldier, he was surprised to learn that the Manchurians had taken over North China during his absence.

The country people often were curious about Mr. Johnson's identity, although he was traveling in the simplest possible style. Some of them asked, "Are you a missionary?" and when he answered, "No," they did not ask further questions. He told them merely that he lived in Peiping.

The people showed little interest in political events. The periodic changes in Peiping hardly affect them at all, and often they do not learn of an overturn for months. The region in which they live is their entire world, and satisfies most of them.



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MOUNTING COSTS OF GOVERNMENT UNDER INQUIRY

Effects of Drastic Changes in Economic Foundations Traced at Cleveland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Indebtedness of the 48 states comprising the United States has increased 725 per cent in the period 1905 to 1930 and the mounting cost of government in all its branches represents one of the major challenges to efficient governmental administration, D. C. Rightor, chief accountant of the Bureau of Governmental Research of Detroit, told city managers, municipal officials and others gathered here for a study of governmental methods.

Mr. Rightor's address was delivered at one of the sessions of the annual government conference of the National Municipal League. The session was devoted to a discussion of the growth of public expenditures.

In his address, Mr. Rightor brought out by means of statistics the comparable position of the United States in 1905 and in 1930 from the standpoint of population, national wealth, national income, the public debt and the rising cost of administering government. He pointed out that sweeping social and economic changes have had a vast influence in bringing about a great increase in the cost of government and that the forces, now irresistible in their sweep, may be difficult to check.

"The public debt in 1905," he said, "was $967,000,000. Today it is $15,900,000,000. Total expenditures of the Federal Government in 1905 were $567,000,000, or $6.62 per capita; total appropriations for 1930 were approximately $3,900,000,000, or $31.75 per capita."

Mr. Rightor then turned to a consideration of outstanding social and economic changes partially responsible for this result.

"Reverting briefly to economic and social changes which have affected the cost of government during the quarter century, a glance at the automobile statistics for two years will cause some reflection," he said. "A detailed investigation made for the year ending July 1, 1905, disclosed that there were 26,000 automobiles produced for the year ending on that date. There were about 85,000 automobiles in use in 1905, or one for each 1000 population. Automobile registrations in 1929 in the United States totaled 26,501,000, or an average of one for every 4½ persons.

The speaker urged that cities take greater care in the compilation of statistics on expenditures, in order that more scientific administration of the fiscal affairs of municipal government may be accomplished.

Vigilant Eye Needed

The brakes can be put upon public expenditures if taxpayers and property owners maintain a vigilant eye upon the activities of tax-spending bodies. Such direct action is superior in getting results to the most ably propounded theories on the subject, according to Graham Aldis of Chicago, vice-president of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers.

Mr. Aldis, who served as a member of the Citizens' Committee in Chicago, which last spring raised $74,000,000 when the city treasury had become exhausted, decried the lack of cooperation between the forces allied against the constantly upward trend of taxes and deplored the absence of a definite plan of campaign for making major gains.

Mr. Aldis recommended diligent attention to the functions of public offices and the actions of public officials rather than attempting to "get a business man for Mayor."

Report on City Managers

Rapid growth in the number of American cities adopting the city manager plan of government was reported at the conference by Col. Henry L. Waite, former city manager of Dayton, O. Colonel Waite reported that more than 500 cities are now using the plan. Oakland, Calif., and three other cities of that State adopted the plan at the November elections of this year, it was reported.

Sessions of Nov. 10 were largely devoted to a discussion of the relative merits of the city manager plan of government as contrasted with the mayoralty plan. Emphasis was placed upon the outstanding success of the plan in Cincinnati, where speakers declared the plan has succeeded better than in any other large city because of the organization of permanent political bodies to work in its behalf.

An improved application of business and acturial fundamentals of retirement and pension system in use by municipal police and fire wagons was advocated by Russell Wilson, mayor of Cincinnati and other speakers. A like application of sound business policies to budget making also was advocated at a group meeting of municipal officials interested in the fiscal administration of cities.

DOMINION LAWS TO BE FREED OF BRITISH ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

ish Government undertakes to recommend to Parliament, when divesting itself of any authority to legislate over the Dominions, to put in the preamble a sentence making it clear that any alteration shall hereafter require the assent, not only of the United Kingdom Parliament, but also of the parliaments of all Dominions. It is not clear whether the Dominions are to undertake any similar legal obligation, but the effect, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is to make it definitely unlawful, either to abolish the monarchy or to change the existing law by which the occupant of the throne must be a Protestant, unless all component parts of the Empire consent.

The Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865, by which the British Parliament was given the specific right to pass laws extending to any part of the British Empire it chose is definitely to be reepaled, and the theoretical right of the King on the advice of his ministers in Great Britain to "disallow" dominion legislation is to go likewise, except in so far as it concerns the right of the British Treasury to advise disallowance in respect to stocks, which by the law of a Dominion are listed as trustee securities. This is to be kept as a safeguard to the British investor against the possibility of reckless dominion finance, but it is not likely ever to be exercised in actual practice.

Similarly, the power of "reservation," which means withholding assent to dominion legislation on the advice of the Governor-General or Governor, must henceforward be exercised in accordance not with the law of the United Kingdom (which will be altered accordingly), but in accordance with the constitutional practice of the Dominion concerned.

On one important question which had been before them, the heads of the delegations have decided to say only that they can make "no recommendation," namely on the question of the right of appeal to the privy council. All the Dominions are free to abolish this right of appeal by unilateral action if they wish, but in case of Ireland there would normally have to be a change in the Anglo-Irish treaty.

Horse Event Award Won for Third Time

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A trophy of importance to the spectacular aspect of the National Horse Show was retired permanently from further competition when Capt. William B. Bradford, riding Joe Aleshire, won the event for military jumping for the third time. The trophy was offered first in 1927 by Jan Ciechanowski, then representing Poland in the diplomatic service in the United States, at the time of the transfer of the show to the new Madison Square Garden, and the introduction of international military features.

Captain Bradford had won the event with Buckaroo while still a lieutenant, in 1928, and this was his second success with Joe Aleshire. Both of these horses are among the probable selections for the United States team in the team jumping Nov. 11, and Captain Bradford will undoubtedly be among the selected riders.

The Canadian horse, Bucephalus, winner in 1927, and once more ridden by Maj. R. S. Timmis, his owner, as on that occasion, was a close second, with Babe Wortham, another United States Army horse, third. The best any foreign officer could do was fourth, which went to Lieut. Count Clarence von Rosen, of the Swedish Army team, riding Empire.

Buckaroo, also ridden by Captain Bradford, had scored a victory of almost equal importance when the combination triumphed over a strong field to win another leg on the famous international trophy for American citizens and British subjects, offered in 1927 by Mrs. Florence Brooks-Aten, for international Anglo-American amity purposes, and competed for every year since at both this show and the International Show at Olympia, London.

Curtiss Field Lit for Night Flying

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTH BEACH, L. I.—While a dozen airplanes circled in the darkness high above the Glenn H. Curtiss Airport here at 8:59 p. m. on Nov. 7, suddenly a 4,000,000 candlepower illumination was switched on at the field, marking its opening for night flying.

Immediately the airplanes headed toward the floodlight and, singly or in groups of three, flew swiftly over the bay to the field, giving an excellent exhibition of the ease with which aircraft can be manipulated and landed at night in a properly lighted airway.

As the Glenn H. Curtiss Airport is the first within the New York City limits to be equipped for night flying, the occasion was celebrated by an aerial circus which continued for about an hour.

Lieut. Alford J. Williams, in his special Curtiss Hawk stunt airplane, flew in inverted position; Roger Wolfe Kahn showed the agility of his Vought Corsair by dodging the beams of the searchlight which sought to hold him in its focus. A squadron from Mitchel Field and airplanes of the police department also took part in the exhibition.

George U. Harvey, borough president of Queens, threw the switch that turned on the illumination. Several prominent air pilots and other persons well known in aviation circles attended the ceremonies.

UNIVERSAL WAGE AND PRICE CUT STARTS IN REICH

(Continued from Page 1)

per week while wages and salaries are lowered by several marks, it is said. Already a demand is being raised for lower rents, gas rates, street car fares and for a lowering of the high compulsory insurance rates.

Government Meets Opposition

Already the Government has encountered serious opposition. Potato dealers refuse to lower their prices, butchers demand as compensation the lowering of wages and taxes in their trade. Towns and cities are already announcing that they must levy higher community taxes in order to meet the rapidly increasing burden of caring for men out of work, who no longer receive doles, and whose number now exceeds 1,000,000.

An immediate lowering of prices is one of the chief conditions for success in the Reich's financial program involving a reduction of the salaries of state officials. The Government bases its hopes for an early revision of the Young Plan on the carrying through of this program.

STUDENTS OPERATE NEW YORK HOTEL

NEW YORK (AP)—Thirty-five Cornell University students in the hotel management course departed from text-books and theories, Nov. 10, to get actual experience in the running of a hotel.

In a body they moved into the Hotel New Yorker, and there took over all the jobs from bell-hop to manager, as part of the National Hotel Exposition in the Grand Central Palace.

Madame Schumann-Heink Is Admitted to Circle of National Camp Fire Girls

MME. ERNESTINE SCHUMANN-HEINK
Becomes Honorary Member of National Girls Group in Their Boston Home.

In Boston Nov. 10 Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, "citizeness of the universe" was made a national honorary Camp Fire Girl by Miss Lotta A. Clark and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller at the Camp Fire Girls' residence, 324 Commonwealth Avenue.

Madame Schumann-Heink, never more genial, spoke briefly in accepting the appointment, saying that she had been for a long time enormously interested in the program of the Camp Fire Girls and its influence on the lives of its members. The insignia of the group was pinned on Madame Schumann-Heink's gown by Betty Barron of Boston.

Miami Base to Aid Latin Plane Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—Another link helping to tie North and South America closer together by means of aviation will be the new naval reserve air base now under construction here. The United States Government has chosen Miami for its new navy airport because the location of this city makes it the logical halfway stop between Washington, D. C., and South America. Planes leaving Washington in the morning will arrive here that evening. Allowing a night's rest and time for refueling, they will reach South America the next evening.

One hundred and sixty acres of land just north of the municipal airport are being improved by the Government at a cost of $250,000. Between 75 and 100 men will be stationed here. Work on the new field is well under way, and the steel frame of the hangar is already up. Besides the hangar there will be a swimming pool, a recreation building, and officers' headquarters.

The base will be ready for use by January, and the third all-American air meet will be held here Jan. 8, 9, and 10 in honor of the dedication of the naval reserve base. Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, head of the naval bureau of aeronautics, has consented to be present at the dedication, to accept the base for the service.

The air meet will be an event of international interest. Invitations to many foreign countries, and especially to all Latin-American countries, are being sent out by the Department of State in Washington, through the help of William P. McCracken, former Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce, in charge of aviation. Thus these invitations take the same procedure as do letters of invitation sent by the President to rulers of foreign countries.

Florida Reports Trade Increases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEESBURG, Fla.—Development of inland waterways, aviation centers and air routes has been announced as the major objective of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce during the coming year, in a statement made here by G. G. Ware, president of the organization.

"During the last year substantial progress in all these fields has been made," Mr. Ware said in issuing the call to the annual meeting to be held in West Palm Beach. "An ever increasing optimism is being evidenced throughout Florida.

"The great impetus that has been given to canning plants and crate factories throughout the State, increased facilities afforded for handling our crops by better rail connections and rates—all these point to an excellent outlook for the citrus and allied industries."

SCHOOL TO UTILIZE COMMERCIAL RADIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Plans are being laid here for the use of commercial radio in the schools. The program calls for installation of radio in all classrooms, Edward B. Tilton, assistant superintendent, said.

First experiments will be made in the junior and senior high schools. Teachers will be required to turn in a written report of the kind of instruction to be received, the bearing it will have on the course and what previous preparation had been given the students. Classes in history, law and current events will hear prominent speakers on international relations; agricultural classes will hear lectures on planting, etc.

TRAVELER SAYS NATIONALISM ON ASCENDANT

Returned Mission Leader Predicts End to 'Old-Time' Politicians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Within 10 years a new generation of national leaders, imbued with a more Christian spirit than the old-time politicians, will lead the peoples of the earth "into a new way," Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Missionary Council, declared, in an interview Nov. 11.

Dr. Mott returned recently from a world tour that took him throughout the larger part of the non-Christian world.

"The condition of peoples in nearly all non-Christian countries seemed impossible economically," he declared. "In visiting western industrialism upon the lands of these people we no doubt have played a part in producing these conditions. It seems clear to me that the Christian gospel must have a message for these people, or it had better withdraw from these fields.

"While nine-tenths of the people of Asia are living in rural districts, the missions spend less than one-tenth of their income in the villages. And they must give a better quality of service.

"Everywhere I went I observed the spirit of nationalism overleaping bounds and acquiring a better sense of direction and greater energy than ever before. This spirit offers limitless possibilities for good, as well as danger, and we must do our best thinking in handing over responsibility to the churches in these awakening countries.

"I wish to make a plea for great acts of trust in granting to the indigenous churches even more responsibility than they seem qualified to take over, rather than less. I have never been disappointed in showing that sort of confidence.

"Against better international relations there is increasing misunderstanding and lowering of prestige of Western nations in countries of the East.

"A new generation of leaders is rising into ascendancy. They have their minds made up that they will lead the peoples into the new way. I watched these young men and women some years ago come from China, South America and other countries to America to get the message we had for them. Then they went back to their native lands and are gradually coming into the places of power. In 10 years a sufficient number will have risen to a point of power and influence where they will turn the tide.

"There is a much larger synthesis evolving among the constructive foreign missions. They are getting a much broader idea of their work than there used to be. They are envisaging the great interracial problems, the problems of rural backward peoples, the economic difficulties which the masses face. They are joining hands in solving these great problems with the International Labor Office, the League of Nations, the World League of Red Cross Societies and with the governments under which they carry on their work."

WORK BEING RUSHED ON MANITOBA PARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Work is being rushed on the completion of Riding Mountain National Park, the first national park within the confines of Manitoba, T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, is planning soon to make a detailed survey of the national parks in the four western provinces, and will visit the Riding Mountain Park as well, preliminary to arranging for its opening.

Most of the work that remains to be done is road construction, and in this the municipal and provincial governments are coöperating with the Dominion Government. It is expected that the roads will be ready for traffic by next July.

Gratitude Is Urged for Peace Advance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The advance of peace sentiment throughout the world, and the concrete steps taken to make it effective, are among the outstanding reasons for gratitude on Armistice Day this year, according to a bulletin issued by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The bulletin, which lists eight important steps in the growth of the world peace movement, was sent to Protestant churches in all parts of this country.

Fifty-seven nations have made official pledges to each other, never to resort to war and always to seek the solution of their controversies by peaceful means. These pledges, the bulletin says, "put international relations on a new foundation and establish a new moral basis for peace programs and for patriotism in each land. They can create a new era, provided the people hold their respective governments morally responsible for strict observance of the commitments."

The six-year "naval holiday for battleships" agreed to at the London navy conference, thus curtailing naval competition between three nations and providing a foundation for the growth of mutual confidence and good will, also is cited.

Ratification of the London Naval Treaty by the nations concerned, thus strengthening the policy of "holding international conferences for dealing with menacing situations," and signing by the United States of the protocols providing for American membership in the World Court, are other points stressed.

New York G.O.P. $200,000 in Debt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Republican campaign, which ended in the most crushing defeat for Charles P. Tuttle, gubernatorial candidate, that the G. O. P. has ever known in this State, left the books of the state committee $150,000 in the "red," it was learned here, Nov. 8. In addition, the committee still faces a deficit of $50,000 from the 1929 mayoralty campaign, when the Republican-Fusion candidate, Florello H. LaGuardia, was defeated by Mayor James J. Walker by an unprecedented plurality.

Notes will be issued to take care of the deficit, it was learned, and it is the expectation that the total in arrears will be reduced considerably by Nov. 28, when the report of receipts and expenditures must be filed with the Secretary of State.

While the Democratic state committee has a deficit of $40,000 from the preceding campaign, its books are balanced in so far as the 1930 campaign is concerned, according to James A. Farley, state chairman. A surplus in the accounts of the Roosevelt-Lehman Citizens' Committee which supported the Democratic ticket will be turned over to the state committee, it was said.

WOMEN'S CLUBS VOTE TO REJECT NEW YORK 'WETS'

(Continued from Page 1)

York State Federation is incalculable in our work."

In her annual report Mrs. Reeder spoke of the federation as "a splendid machine, so efficient, such a power for good when properly directed, so responsive to the slightest touch of the master hand, but also like the delicate machinery easily thrown out of order by careless, untrained hands."

Federated War Mothers took part in the opening ceremonies of the convention, which included presentation of the Colors by the Utica troupe of the Boy Scouts of America, and the salute to the flag. The morning session was broken by a pause in commemoration of Armistice Day, with Mrs. William H. Purdy of Mount Vernon, former state president, leading the ceremonies.

There were two social events before the first formal session of the convention. These were a luncheon given at the New Century Club of Utica for the state board and committee chairmen and the annual Helmuth Fellowship dinner at which 600 guests heard Dr. Louis K. Anspacher speak on the drama as a social force in democracy. Mrs. William McCarroll, president of the Sorosis Club of New York City, presided, and the invocation was given by Mrs. George D. Hewitt of Carthage, past state president.

BRITISH PREMIER WILLING TO GIVE INDIA HOME RULE

But Disorders Mean Postponement, He Says, at Lord Mayor's Banquet

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A firm intention to give self-government to India was indicated by Ramsay MacDonald at the Guild Hall banquet, Nov. 10. Referring to the Round Table Conference, Mr. MacDonald said: "We shall be in conference with men and women who are representatives of a people with whom we have been thrown into closest contact for centuries, whose history we have molded, the ways of whose destiny we have changed, whose minds we have influenced. With their representatives and with their princes we shall be engaged in the same task of broadening liberty so that we may live with them under the same Crown, they enjoying freedom in self-government, which is essential to their national self-respect and contentment."

Mr. MacDonald also indicated that self-government will be postponed, rather than accelerated, by the disturbances which have taken place in India. "It is very regrettable that an attempt should be made, not by conferences and deliberation, but by disintegration of order, to gain this end. These things arouse enmity, cause loss and suffering, and put obstacles in the way of people who claim their rights and of those who wish with all their hearts to grant them those rights; those who have come here to deliberate and negotiate deserve the fullest meed of gratitude of both India and Great Britain."

The British Government, the Monitor representative learns, enters upon the Round Table Conference optimistic of prospects of its successful issue, having regard to the good will which characterized preliminary informal discussions with delegates. There will be no voting upon individual resolutions, but an endeavor will be made at the meetings to reach the greatest possible measure of agreement upon each question under discussion. The conference will elect its own president and settle the methods of procedure for itself.

LONDON (AP)—British people at home and over all the earth, had before them on Nov. 10 the appeal of the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, to "play the game manfully and to see the nation through."

Declaring that the nation had no reason for pessimism Mr. MacDonald in his address at the Lord Mayor's banquet said:

In Many a Tight Corner

"This country has been in many a tight corner. It not only has been revisioned, but it has been reinvigorated by men who believed in it, who sacrificed for it, whose inspiration was for it."

The Premier pleaded—his voice carrying in an international radio broadcast which covered a large part of the earth—that his countrymen meet difficulties of the present with the spirit and the thought which those who had made the great sacrifices in the past met theirs.

While admitting the seriousness of economic problems in the British Isles, he held that it was a world-wide manifestation which Britain, he said, happened to be facing more honestly than other nations.

"Great Britain," he said, referring to disarmament plans, "while perfectly prepared to lead the way, looks behind at the same time as she looks before her, and wants to know how the other nations are following her, because she cannot allow herself to be isolated in the steps she is taking to secure peace."

He said he had "the most hopeful expectations" of the naval negotiations which have been renewed between France and Italy.

"While the world has been going through great upheavals," the Premier continued, "His Majesty's Government has been doing everything it can, with a gentle and smoothing lending hand, to establish tranquillity where tranquillity has not been.

"South America has gone through revolution after revolution. The nations there are old friends of ours. It is not our business to inquire into their internal conditions, and we recognise government after government as soon as that government has shown signs that it has come to stay for a reasonable time."

Imperial Parley Nears End

Referring to the work of the British Imperial Conference, Mr. MacDonald described the gigantic task which he and the Dominion Premiers had faced. Problems of nationality, treaty-making and representation in foreign countries have all been discussed.

He promised a statement within a week on the results of the conference, now approaching its closing stages. He said the conference had worked for empire stability and to strengthen the bonds of empire by removing "the decaying fabric of coercion and overlordship."

As to the economic deliberation, the Prime Minister humorously remarked that his chief trouble had been to see that R. B. Bennett, the Canadian Premier, "didn't run away with too much of the swag."

The banquet itself was brilliant. Sir Phene Neal, the new Lord Mayor, stood in the library of the Guild Hall to receive the guests.

A flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Mr. MacDonald, who was accompanied by his daughter, Ishbel, and they rang out once again to announce the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey, who was accompanied by a group of justices.

The presence of the Dominion Premiers among the guests gave unusual interest to the occasion and they were accorded a particularly warm welcome. Other guests were members of the Cabinet, army and navy officers, diplomats and prominent figures of British public life.

SCHOOL MUSIC CREDIT PROPOSED IN FLORIDA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Officers and directors of the Florida Federation of Music Clubs, meeting here in annual executive session, spent two days conferring with education officials of state secondary schools and colleges on the possibilities of allowing work done in music in high schools and colleges to count for credit toward graduation.

Leaders of musical activities feel that some discrimination is made against music in the schools, and in a series of resolutions outlining objectives to be stressed in the coming year, they recommended an active effort to have music recognized. Plans were laid for the annual convention of the federation in St. Petersburg next April.

DEPRESSION SAID TO DRAW EUROPE CLOSER TOGETHER

Growing Consciousness of Economic Interdependence Reported From Geneva

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A Europe intensely preoccupied with its economic problems is advancing day by day along the highroad of conciliation, Vernon Bartlett, London representative of the League of Nations, said at the beginning of an unofficial lecture tour in the United States under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association.

While here Mr. Bartlett will stress the growing importance to the future of world relations of an international viewpoint on the part of citizens in all countries.

Mr. Bartlett voiced confidence that sooner or later an arms limitation agreement would be entered into by the chief European powers, but as a preface to this, he said, there must be an agreement between France and Italy. "I don't believe the relations between these two countries are going to get worse," he said. "I should be surprised, however, if they got suddenly and sensationally better."

Mr. Bartlett expressed the belief that Germany—short of absolute economic necessity—would not ask for a reparations moratorium or revision of the Young plan, realizing the too great probability of a rebuff. Such a necessity was not pressing at this time, he said.

One of the most hopeful signs in Europe at present, Mr. Bartlett asserted, was the growing realization by the powers of the international aspect of the economic situation.

"The fact that today every country in the world is faced with an unemployment problem," he said, "has once more made the economic interdependence of the nations obvious. Every country is tackling this problem, but there is no international clearing house as in the League for the handling of political disputes.

"For this reason the annual Assembly of the League in September was particularly interesting for the attention that was given there to the international aspects of the agrarian problem, to world causes of the present high level of unemployment and to the relation of the purchasing power of gold to price levels. The type of machinery that would be necessary is not yet clear, but the signs are hopeful that it will be designed—in all probability through the medium of the present depression."

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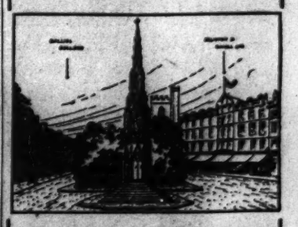
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Coördinating a Community

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boulder, Colo.

OUT in Colorado, the silver State, a woman is president of the Colorado Press Association. Mrs. Mary H. Isham is also editor of the Brighton Blade, in Brighton, Colo., and has been president of the central district editorial association, and vice-president of the Colorado Press Association.

Mrs. Isham has been editor of the Brighton Blade for 12 years, and has been publisher since 1926. As editor, Mrs. Isham not only writes all the editorials, but she gathers all the news, all the advertising, writes all the news stories, and does all the reporting, with the exception of the society columns and several country correspondence columns. In addition, she edits all the copy and writes all the headlines, makes up the paper, and still finds time for plenty of leisure for local activities and reading. She spends about eight hours a day on the newspaper, and puts out twice a week a six-to-eight-page paper.

Brighton is the county seat of Adams County, and therefore Mrs. Isham has a great deal of courthouse reporting to do. She claims that she has never found anyone who could cover the court house beat with any degree of accuracy, and because accuracy is one of the policies of her paper, she covers all the court cases herself.

She gains her chief knowledge of community affairs through being an active member of all Brighton's activities. Mrs. Isham is a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, has served on every committee of the Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the public library board—her task having been to change it from a library privately supported to one financed by the city—is a member of the finance committee of the Spanish mission for the welfare of the foreign element in Brighton, is a temporary chairman of the Red Cross organization for social relief work, is a charter member of the Brighton Women's Club, is a Past Matron of the Eastern Star, is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Ishan's paper is an intensely local community newspaper. It carries absolutely no wire copy. The editor feels that being only 20 miles from Denver, the people of Brighton desire in their local paper only the news which they do not get in the metropolitan dailies. She treats every phase of community development. She has seen the changes in every home business, and has recorded these changes in the Brighton Blade for the past 12 years. She has given the support of her paper to the organization of the Parent Teachers' Association, to the floating of a bond issue for a new Brighton High School, to the Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Cooperative Association, the American Legion and Auxiliary, and formerly to the Adams County Fair, but she has recently investigated county fairs throughout the country and has decided that they are a financial fizzle.

Mrs. Isham began the editorship of the Brighton Blade without any previous journalistic experience or training. She is a graduate of Rockford School for Women, Rockford, Ill., and has done graduate work in history and English in the University of Chicago, the University of Nebraska, the University of Illinois and at the Northern Illinois Normal. She taught in the high schools in Illinois for five years previously to her marriage. Mrs. Isham's mother graduated from the Rockford School for Women and it is Mrs. Isham's intention to send her daughter, Joan, who is a senior in high school, to the Rockford school for at least two years, a case of three generations of the same family who will graduate from the same college.

Mrs. Isham is not the first woman to hold the position of president of the Colorado Press Association. Mrs. Lois Allen, Canon City, Colo., was president in 1920. Mrs. Isham is one of three women presidents of press associations now. Miss Emily Woodward, editor of the Vienna (Ga.) News, is president of the Georgia Press Association, and Mrs. W. W. Henderson, editor of the LaPlata Home Press at LaPlata, Mo., is president of the Missouri Press Association.

Colorado's woman president of the Colorado Press Association feels that the newspaper field is especially appealing to women, and has found that the successful conducting of a country newspaper fulfills the requirements for a career.

O. Carlton Byers
MRS. MARY H. ISHAM

Woman Producer of Films

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE first British woman to become a film producer is Miss Betty Balfour, and the title of her company is Betty Balfour Pictures Ltd. She is herself a master of each branch of the profession—even the technical branches.

Seated in a very large chair, in which she seemed somewhat lost, she proceeded to tell a representative of The Christian Science Monitor something of the work involved in the construction of what she called "a thing to make people happy," and in the telling managed to produce a picture which itself came very near to having the substance of a film story.

Her First Appearance

She was only 10 years old when she made her first appearance upon the stage, and only 16 when she began her film work. At that time she was not really interested in films; she would have preferred to remain upon the stage, and, indeed, confesses to a feeling akin to despair when she saw herself in the movies for the first time.

"It was a dreadful shock!" she said, "But in those days I didn't know the first thing about filming. I didn't realize what was meant by camera technique. Once I had made a start, though, I couldn't go back. Something in the great power of the film gripped me, and I had to go on, even though I was miserable at my own ignorance of those technical matters with which I knew I ought to be familiar.

"It is evident that the film-producer must be a person of endless optimism and enduring patience. So many things may happen during the course of one day, that the only possible attitude to adopt is that of a determination not to be beaten by any difficulty. Each of the many operations must be perfect; the photography, the development, the recording, the projection. If any one of these goes wrong in the slightest degree, the whole will be ruined.

"Unless you are in love with your work," Miss Balfour said brightly, "you had better have nothing to do with it. If you are in love with it, well—" she made an expressive little gesture, "you will do what I did, go to the very root-bottom of it and work through until it becomes simply a natural part of your existence."

Forget Handicaps

Miss Balfour maintains that women, as a whole, do wrong in allowing themselves to suppose that, because they are women, the business world is therefore difficult for them. She prescribes as a remedy for the supposition the very simple device of remaining the kind of woman who refuses to ape manliness. It is, she says, an entirely simple process, and entirely effectual.

"But," she continues, "not only must a woman in my profession be able to face the business world; she must be able to face the necessity for being in the studio punctually at 7:30 every morning when she is working; and she must be able to give her very best to the heartless lens of a camera, without any of that helpful reaction which comes from the audience in ordinary stage work. The talking film has made matters easier, of course, from the acting standpoint; it is simpler to get a difficult situation across by speaking the lines which explain it than by having to make matters clear by gesture and expression alone. But, for real artistry, the silent film is by far the more beautiful; and sometimes one longs to give way to that part of oneself that loves sheer beauty. Perhaps that is why," she smiled, "I am so tremendously glad to have a company all of my own and to be able to give expression to my own ideals in my own way."

The Studio Club, Hollywood, Calif. Julia Morgan, Architect. Courtesy of the Y. W. C. A.

Swift Changes in Hollywood

By DORA ALBERT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH the establishment of the talking pictures, girls who previously did extra work, but who have had no dramatic experience are finding it increasingly difficult to get work in Hollywood. "There is a tendency to use in the sound pictures smaller groups of people and fewer mob scenes, and as a natural consequence fewer extras are in demand," declared Marjory Williams, director of the Hollywood Studio Club.

Photo by Witzel
Miss Marjory Williams, Director of the Hollywood Studio Club.

At all times, she said, it has been easier for men than for women to get work in the motion pictures, as two men are employed to every woman. The reason for this lies in the fact that except in scenic representations of shopping districts, the majority of mob scenes are comprised chiefly of men, from the scene representing the street orator or the political speaker to the scene representing workers on strike. As a result of the limitations placed upon the demand for women the number of women who have averaged 2½ days or more during a week has amounted to only about 100 out of about 6000 women registered with the casting directors. For their work these young girls receive a minimum of $3 for mob scenes to a maximum of $15 a day. Five dollars, $7.50, $10 or $15 may be paid the motion picture extra, depending upon her appearance, her experience and her wardrobe.

Because of the importance of the wardrobe in this work, about 10 years ago when the Studio Club of the Y. W. C. A. was still in its infancy with only about 20 girls registered there (there are now approximately 100), community clothes shared by all the girls were an accepted practice. But with the growth of the Studio Club and the consequent breaking down of the extreme informality of an earlier period this practice has ceased.

A Cheerful Picture

But since community clothes are a passing institution and since it is only the unusual extra who makes as much as $30 a week, the question of how the talkies girl can meet her expenses on her limited budget becomes a puzzling one if one accepts the overworked myth of the poor struggling girl stranded from her family alone in Hollywood trying to win success through her own efforts. It is true that the extra who is seeking a foothold in the film world is able to get board and two meals a day at the Studio Club for about $10 to $14 a week, but even on this basis most of the extras could not exist if it were not for the fact that a large percentage of them have help from home and are not dependent for their incomes upon motion picture work. Other girls live in their own homes in Hollywood with their parents. On the whole these girls spend their leisure time wisely, taking courses in stenography, typing, dramatic work, dancing, swimming and horseback riding. With the advent of the talkies, those who have had dancing and singing lessons are at a distinct advantage; and there has been a consequent influx of voice, dramatic and dancing teachers in Hollywood.

Another change in the situation in Hollywood is that so much is known of the hardships and of the precarious income of work on the motion picture lots that the number of girls coming without talent or a chance of success has grown materially less. Most of the girls who come to Hollywood, as a result of the sane publicity that has been given to the chances of winning success, are essentially qualified and are more intelligent about the opportunities that exist, their need for economic security and the kind of work they wish to do than ever before.

A new opportunity exists through the need of synchronizing old silent pictures. Since it is difficult to get in touch with the stars who originally appeared in them and who, after all, may not possess good voices, extras who do not appear in the picture visibly are often asked to do the actual talking.

While many of the girls in Hollywood met with parental opposition at first when they attempted to break into the pictures, there is one exceptional case of a dark-eyed young girl whose parents were so determined that she succeed that they sent her to Hollywood at their expense and insisted that she stay there for five years, and in that time win the reputation of being a second Mary Pickford. Thus far she has been there a year and a half, and her parents will not permit her to come home, although she has not yet met with the kind of success for which they were hoping.

Vocational Guidance

"Life on the movie lots is not as joyous and irresponsible as it is sometimes pictured in idealistic fiction," continued Miss Williams. "Any of the girls who wish to be called upon again must frequently agree to begin work at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning and remain until 6 or 8 in the evening or even until midnight. For this reason many of the girls set a minimum rate below which they will not work for a day; but this rate is not likely to be more than $7.50 a day, depending on the girl's experience, wardrobe and confidence in herself."

When a new girl comes to the Studio Club, which is frequented by artists and writers as well as by girls struggling for success in the movies, she will be directed, if she wishes, to the Central Casting Bureau and told whom to see. For the girls on the movie lots there exist practically no opportunities for part-time work, because of the nature and exigencies of work on the lots; but when a girl decides to abandon this field and enter some allied one, the Studio Club will give her advice on the opportunities in research, publicity, film-cutting and script work and will aid her in getting in touch with vocational bureaus for her general guidance.

In addition to this vocational help and the privileges of club membership and of residence, the Studio Club attempts to give a pleasing social atmosphere to the lives of the girls who board there or who are members of the club. Dances and teas are frequently held, at many of which Mrs. Cecil De Mille has acted as hostess. Among the visitors to the club who have given talks on their work to the girls have been Fanny Heaslip Lea, the writer; Tom Terriss, the vagabond director, so called because of his wide traveling experience, and Betty Bronson, formerly a member of the club. Among those in the movie industry who have shown particular interest in the girls at the Studio Club are Irene Rich, Mrs. Goldwyn and Mary Pickford. Mary Pickford seems to retain the lead in personal popularity among the girls who wish to make film work their career.

Promotes Industrial Rights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Colorado Springs

DUE to a woman who believes miners have the right to good wages, satisfactory working and living conditions and to bargain collectively with their employers, the strikes that have undermined for many years the peace and prosperity of Colorado on the coal properties of a Colorado fuel company have come to an end.

Before Miss Josephine Roche inherited her father's holdings in that company, called the largest producer of lignite coal in the West, she was prominent in sociological work both here and in the East. In March, 1928, after acquiring a majority of the firm's stock, she was elected first vice-president and a board of directors favorable to her change in policies was organized.

Miss Josephine Roche, First Vice-President of Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Whose Policy With Her Men Has Put an End to Strikes.

A New Premise

Eighteen days afterward, the company issued a statement of policy based on the premise that "the men employed in the industry are as much an essential factor in the industry as the capital invested in it and have independent rights in the determination of working and living conditions." The employees of the company were told that if they organized they would be recognized—something which had never happened before in the history of Colorado.

Moreover, the statement came at a time when the United Mine Workers of America was it its lowest ebb. The union had been stamped out in Colorado during the strike of 1913-1914, which, however, did not prevent the strike of 1927-1928, which spread in a day to every coal field in the State.

Terms of Agreement

Following reorganization of local unions, an agreement was drawn up and signed. It contains as its main terms the following: "An increase in the basic daily wage from $6.77 to $7.00; a differential of 23 cents to be maintained by the company above the nonunion scale in recognition of increased efficiency by union labor; a plan for adjustment of disputes by joint action; a department of welfare and sanitation in which miners and management have equal authority; elimination of unjust working conditions; and recognition by the miners of the principle that cooperative effort and increased efficiency should accompany the higher wage."

"These terms are of marked importance," says Miss Roche, "because impartial investigations have invariably disclosed that unjust conditions in the mines have been the cause of strikes. There is no paternalism about the action of the fuel company. The miner fully realizes that we expect the benefits to be mutual."

When Miss Roche became vice-president, M. D. Vincent, an officer of her choice, was elected president and general manager, John R. Lawson, formerly a member of the international board of the United Mine Workers of America and also president of the Colorado Federation of Labor was made second vice-president, Edward P. Costigan, who had just returned from Washington after resigning as United States tariff commissioner, a position he had held for 11 years, was made general counsel. Before his federal appointment he had been counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, first in the hearings before the special committee appointed by Congress in 1913 to investigate causes of the Colorado strike, and later in the hearings before the United States Industrial Commission.

In recognition of her efforts, Miss Roche was placed on the nation's roll of honor as one who promoted industrial welfare during 1928.

Women's Organizations

OMICRON NU is a national honorary organization in home economics. In 1924 the Lambda Chapter of the Oregon State College in Corvallis established an International Friendship Scholarship in an endeavor to support a foreign student in Home Economics at the Oregon college.

The first recipient of this scholarship was Miss Ho Ching An, a graduate of Yenching College, Peking, China. She received her M. S. degree at Oregon State College in 1926 and since that time has been teaching home economics in her Alma Mater at Peiping. The second holder of the scholarship was Miss Gladys Ding, a graduate of Hwa Nan College, Foochow, China. Miss Ding did further graduate work at Columbia University after completing the course at Oregon, and is now teaching home economics in southern China.

This year Miss Poonok Kim, a graduate of Ewha College, Seoul, Korea, received a master's degree at Oregon and has returned to teach in her college in Korea.

So greatly interested has the whole state of Oregon become in this friendship project of the girls at the state college that groups of high school girls in 10 different towns, together with some young women from church organizations, have united in a project to raise money for a library for the home economics department of Miss Poonok Kim's college.

* * *

The girls of Lambda Chapter devised several different methods for raising the necessary funds to carry out their international project. Finally it occurred to them that, as the world grows smaller, we grow increasingly interested in our neighbors. We wish to know what they think, what their customs are, what they eat, and what they wear. Accordingly they collected 36 food recipes from 18 different nations. Some of these were furnished by foreign students at the college, others by women to whom they had been handed down for generations, and some were sent directly from the countries represented.

These recipes the senior girls of the college tested and compiled into an attractive booklet. There are such intriguing captions as: Topfenknodel from Austria, Egg Foo Yung from China, Sauce Duxelles from France, Mexican Tamales and Norwegian Fattigmands-Bakkelse.

* * *

While these unusual booklets are sold for the small price of 35 cents each, the interest in them has been so extensive that the revenue realized has enabled Lambda girls to carry on their friendship project without interruption.

Miss Francis Gallotin is the chairman in charge of the booklets. They may be obtained by addressing her at the college at Corvallis. Miss Gallotin will be happy to give further information about the project to those interested.

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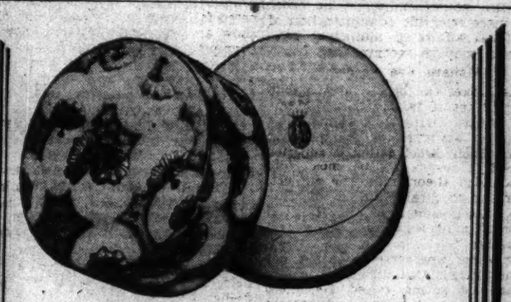

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Since the War

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Since Then: The Disturbing Story of the World at Peace, by Sir Philip Gibbs. New York: Harper. $3.75.

The Great Crusade and After: 1914-1928, by Preston William Slosson. New York: Macmillan. $5.

Our Times: The United States, 1900-1925; III—Pre-War America, by Mark Sullivan. New York: Scribner. $5.

WRITING contemporaneous, or nearly contemporaneous, history seems to be engaging the activities of many leading journalists and college professors today. And it is, after all, rather an amusing literary avocation for writers and readers as well. The writer is free from the exacting demands of historical research. His own recollections and experiences, with an occasional reference to authorities, readily obtained and often merely journalistic, enable him to make a presentable volume. And the reader finds a lively pleasure in going over in detail accounts of events with which he is at least vaguely familiar. It is a fact, well known to daily journalists, that newspaper readers will turn first and with the greatest avidity to the story of some event which they have themselves witnessed, and concerning which they are apt to be better informed than the reporter.

Contemporary history, if it is to have any value other than that of furnishing brief entertainment for the reader, should be illumined with some philosophy and interpreted with regard to the future progress of the world. We may not always be able to judge the future by the past—indeed we seldom are. But at least the politics, statecraft and diplomacy of the last decade ought to afford some hint of what are to be the social and political developments of the next quarter century. And two of these books under consideration make brave and largely successful endeavors in that direction.

An Encouraging View

Sir Philip Gibbs, who during the war easily won primacy as a correspondent at the front, has, since the treaty, done notable work in extracting from war its lessons for those who would now strive to make peace enduring. His book "Since Then" is a description of the events, often bloody, usually discouraging, which have happened in the years of peace. In their "blurb" the publishers inquire, "What do you know of the millions of people who have perished in battle and in downright slaughter—since then?" A "disturbing story" and a "gruesome story" is the way in which they describe it.

But the book is in fact an encouraging story, written by a man who knows his topic. No sane person could possibly imagine that the war could be liquidated in a year or in a decade. It was impossible that hatreds systematically cultivated during four years of ferocious fighting should be quieted by the signing of a treaty. It was equally impossible that a treaty negotiated under the conditions prevailing at Paris in 1918 could be wholly fair, just and equitable. It was the best possible treaty under the circumstances, and it already cries for amendment in the light of the calmer judgment of today. These facts Sir Philip recognizes both in his chapter on the treaties, and in his later chapters on the various manifestations of the war's aftermath. Nowhere can be found better, more just or more informative writing on great world-shaking events than in his chapters on "The Greek Tragedy," "The Fascist Régime" and the "Martyrdom of Russia."

The American Situation

Professor Slosson, of the University of Michigan, has dealt wholly with the phenomena of current life in the United States and has brought to his narrative a volume of authorities that is amazing, and a philosophical interpretation which makes every page instructive. Seldom is a book so thoroughly annotated. The chapter on prohibition—by no means the outgivings of a convinced dry—is educational and suggestive, and if that on "The Ways of Prosperity" attributes omniscience to Henry Ford it must be recalled that the author is in Michigan, and is perhaps dazzled by the refulgence of the Ford attainments. His book is alike readable as a narrative, and valuable as a reference volume. Perhaps his philosophy is best illustrated by this paragraph from his closing chapter:

"Morally it would be hard to say whether the American was better or worse for the war, and the national expansion of the post-war decade. He had abolished the saloon, a feat which few nations dared dream of attempting, but he had not altogether permitted public law to change his private habits. Professional vice had certainly decreased; amateur vice had possibly become more tolerated; divorce was clearly more favored. Business methods were on the whole more honest and decent. Theft remained common and took the dangerous form of open brigandage in the largest cities, before which police and courts seemed almost powerless. Yet the American had been able almost wholly to abandon his national bad habit of lynching, and the general lawlessness stirred him to much protest and great, if often futile, legislative activity."

Mark Sullivan, a notable political journalist, has made a journalistic scrapbook rather than a true history out of this third volume of "Our Times." Interesting it is on every page, especially to those who have lived through its period. Valuable it is as a source book, or perhaps a guide to the sources of history. Its illustrations, which are plentiful, add greatly to the worth of the volume. But it is in no sense a history, being destitute alike of the quality of continuous narrative and of proportion between its component parts. The many chapters on Roosevelt and the sustained note of eulogy therein do not contribute to any air of historical excellence in the book. Macaulay wrote that he would cheerfully descend below the dignity of history. In this respect Mr. Sullivan has outdone him, and so doing has written a most readable though wholly journalistic, story of an important era in American life.

Marionettes in Vogue

A Book of Marionettes (revised edition), by Helen Haiman Joseph. New York: The Viking Press. $3.75.

A Repertory of Marionette Plays, selected by Paul McPharlin. New York: The Viking Press. $6.

IT HAS required but 10 years for the puppet theater in America to rise from the status of visiting mountebank, so to speak, to that of jester at court. Mrs. Joseph tells us—and she has made herself an authority on this subject—that when her book on marionettes first appeared in 1919, there were but two or three marionette companies playing in the United States. Today "scarcely a college or club, museum or school, which has not its groups of eager puppeteers."

The cause of the popularity may be found partly in the tendency of education to shift its ground from the things one thinks to the things one makes, which allows the puppet theater, with its minimum of cost, its maximum of mechanical and artistic interest and its capacity for quick effect (of a kind), to become a popular medium for youthful self-expression.

A Traditional Art

More important from the point of view of art is the effect that all this attention may have upon the puppets themselves, their habits and traditions. For the puppets have always had a world of their own, carefully guarded, bounded by the skill and the close-kept secrets of the puppeteers—many of them families of craftsmen like the Collas of Milan, the Lupis of Turin, the Briochés of Paris, the Schmidts of Munich and the Austrian Schichtels—who, passing the tricks and dexterity down from father to son, kept the manikins jiggling about with the proper touch of whimsical gayety and nonchalance, drawing their audience into their own world of childlike make-believe—a mood and a world that existed nowhere else. Without that indefinable puppet quality the puppet world vanishes, and no amount of mechanical skill and scenic trappings can take its place.

It was this true puppet quality that brought the peasant boys of Palermo—many of them making a supper of dry bread to save a few coppers for admission—night after night to see the Paladins and Saracens engaged in mortal puppet combat, that kept the English people content to watch Punch year after year repeating his unblushing villainy, without ever translating the nefarious deeds of this Knight-of-the-Big-Stick, into terms of reality. Whoever has an impish side to his make-up sees it delightfully let loose in Punch, in Kasperle, in Guignol, Scaramouche and all the puppet population.

For Devotees Only

But how do the puppets fare in a new age, with their secrets thrown open to all, and audiences, after the manner of their age, not too ready to yield to childlike fancies, being in fact less likely to enter the puppet atmosphere than to try to make the puppet atmosphere conform to their own? Time will show. If the present puppet vogue is to be anything more than ephemeral, a new tradition will presumably arise from the increasing ranks of the students of puppetry—a tradition that will capture some odd quality lurking unexpressed amid the practical occupations of the day. Until then the puppets may rest fairly safe in the knowledge that it requires years of patient study and experiment before the aspiring puppeteer enters the real puppet world, and only the genuine devotee actually arrives.

For puppeteers proper, Mrs. Joseph's delightful illustrated volume, containing the story of puppets in all ages and climes—far superior to and more complete than the earlier edition—will be an indispensable handbook. For thousands of eager amateurs it will be equally necessary and no less fascinating.

The 14 excellent puppet plays included in Mr. McPharlin's handsome volume come from various countries and bear on a wide variety of themes, from Petroushka, the Russian Punch, to a quaint nativity play and Dr. Faustus, recalling the belief that Goethe obtained the theme for Faust from a puppet play. Each play is accompanied by introductory notes and advice, and each is adaptable to any variety of puppet show. The selection is well made. The volume concludes with a useful puppet bibliography and a full list of puppet play producers in the United States and Great Britain.

H. J. S.

POLITICIAN AND AUTHOR

Emily Newell Blair, Formerly Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Author of "The Creation of a Home" (Farrar & Rinehart).

A Cure for Smugness

Some Folks Won't Work, by Clinch Calkins. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.50.

HERE is a cure for smugness. The title should make it inviting to a certain type of person, secure in his own job or income, to whom the word "unemployment" has only a far-away sound easily dismissed with a murmur of something about "laziness."

To be sure, indolence does account for some idleness, and it would be soothing to the public conscience if all of it could be accounted for that way. The storekeeper, factory manager or professional man who airily explains unemployment with: "Oh, some people won't work," frequently follows his remark with a recital of cases. It is by just this method that this little volume sets about to show there is something more in the picture.

From the records of settlement houses in 30 cities of the United States—for the book is an outgrowth of compilations made by the National Federation of Settlements—the author has gathered case after case, for chapter after chapter, until an argument of compelling force is amassed behind the statement that men and women genuinely seeking work go for months and months without sufficient employment to provide the necessities.

Nor is this a study of mere cyclical unemployment in a business depression, for nearly all the data was gathered in 1928 and 1929, before the stock market took its tailspin. It is a picture simply of that unemployment which exists in times of industrial prosperity and which a machine age civilization complacently calls "normal."

Though hardly more than one worker in a hundred may be out of work, that percentage buys no food for the one hundredth man's family. Unemployment figures are transmuted by this recital from mere statistics into individual, breathing, hoping, struggling human beings. Probably never before have readers seen these jobless people so real and alive as Miss Calkins has made these characters from settlement workers' case records.

Her style is effective. She relates graphically and concretely the many steps of the gradual breakdown of the individual and the home which begins with the lay-off. She drops each simply told narrative while it is still warm.

She emphasizes that in none of the cases discussed was the employee thrown out of work through any fault of his own; usually he was supplanted by labor-saving machinery. The record refutes several other assumptions about the jobless, besides establishing the point that many of them actually want work—any kind of work.

Does someone suggest that the skilled worker, particularly if he has a secondary trade, is pretty sure to land on his feet? A Rochester man, skilled in both tailoring and shoemaking, found when reduced to street-sweeping that 15 of the 20 men in his group had been displaced from skilled trades.

Is machinery making for a new and more highly paid type of skill? In many cases, perhaps, yes. But what of the large and apparently increasing number of families in which the burden of support has shifted to the mother because a woman will work for less money than will the man who has lately been a breadwinner?

All this, however, brings the reader to the conclusion that although he may, as the author says, "have his conscience permanently burdened," by the stories of the neglected, he has not found his intellect enlightened as to the way out. The task of picturing the unemployed has been so admirably done that, if all those employers and corporation directors who have insisted they must first protect their profits and have considered labor a mere commodity could be enrolled in a college class, this book ought to be made "required reading" for them. Meanwhile, it should be recognized that many employers are as keenly aware of the need as anyone else in society and are working wholeheartedly to find a solution.

Whatever that solution may be, when it is found, it is safe to say that one of its components is hope. And it is herein, if anywhere, that this book stands a little in the way of its own purpose. More than once Miss Calkins seems to have been so weighed down with her story that she has absorbed some of the dejection and supposed helplessness out of which, first of all, the unemployed man or woman needs to be lifted.

The solution is not alone in organization, either political or industrial. It involves a higher sense of stewardship and fellow-feeling on the part of those fortunate enough to own the facilities by which other men and women must earn their living. Among those other men and women it involves also a higher faith in their own indestructible usefulness, a willingness to cultivate mental flexibility, and a readiness to displace resentment with gratitude even for small resources. These are only some of the ingredients. May this book spur its readers to find and apply the rest.

Spanish Art Analyzed

A History of Spanish Painting, by Chandler Rathfon Post. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Three volumes. $25 the set.

THE task undertaken by Professor Post of Harvard is courageous, for Spanish art does not follow a simple chronological line, compact, distinctive, inclusive. It is a mesh of tangled influences emanating from provinces of the nation itself as well as from neighboring lands. The Moors had invaded Spain long before these works were made; during the Romanesque and Gothic periods there were influences from the north and west, influences deep enough to incorporate Spain in the general progress of European arts.

The author establishes this similarity with other countries in the introduction and proves amply in the subsequent text that the Iberian Peninsula was not isolated, an independent artistic development; rather a constituent of a larger movement that grew throughout Europe in the Middle Ages.

On the other hand, he indicates the qualities that were particularly Spanish. In the first place, there is the Spanish trait of aristocracy; there is sobriety bordering at times upon the sinister; there is love of opulence and the tendency toward naturalism. (We are grateful to the professor for defining explicitly the meaning of the word naturalism, as opposed to realism.

The study of Romanesque painting in Spain centers round a collection of frescoes in, or taken from, small churches and towns of Catalonia. There is one in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, installed in a small chapel built especially for it. That this style derived from the early Christian, the Byzantine, the Coptic, the Carolingian, is not to be doubted, but that these various stylistic elements fused in the great monumental Romanesque style is proved by the magnificent wall decorations themselves. "One of its definitive and loveliest aspects is the balance of the decorative with the realistic—the faithfulness to actuality is sacrificed to the decorative line in question." This last testifies to the inherently aesthetic caliber of the time, thinned out considerably in later years.

With the turn toward the Gothic, the interest in the naturalistic and anecdotal increases. The majesty of the Romanesque is lost. With the International School, there is an era of splendor and ornament.

Mr. Post has taken provinces and schools separately; with extraordinary care he has analyzed and attributed paintings that have been anonymous or questioned. To the outsider he reveals tremendous erudition, a most painstaking research in which he spared himself no effort.

This history is a detailed, scholarly work, entering the ranks of other monumental works that have been written under the current spell of connoisseurship that is hastening to bring order into all the arts. Mr. Post strips the Spanish period of the mysticism we have been wont to ascribe to it. His knowledge of the art of other countries has helped him to see more clearly in what way Spain has been independent, and in what way it has been a fruitful branch of the gigantic tree of medieval European art.

D. A.

Coming of the Campbells

By Reason of Strength, by Gerald W. Johnson. New York: Minton, Balch. $2.

GERALD W. JOHNSON, who has written a biography of Andrew Jackson and one of Randolph of Roanoke, has turned his attention and his knowledge of American history to the making of a novel. It tells the story of the settlement of inland portions of North Carolina by the Scots and the subsequent history of one of these families.

It is the head of that family who gives color and buoyancy to the tale. Grandmaa Whyte was chief of Clan Campbell in North Carolina. She was born in a marble palace on the Clyde, daughter of The Campbell, Duke of Argyll. One high-born suitor after another was turned away by Catherine Campbell until Donald Whyte, the preacher, came her way. He felt called to minister to the Scottish settlements in America and the young couple came to North Carolina in the early 1800's, bought a great tract of land with the bride's dowry of golden guineas, and began pioneering. There were times when Catherine detested America, the encompassing forest, the sluggish rivers, the somber, sandy stretches of level land. Even the corn was alien, great towering stalks of maize instead of the wheat of her own land. But in time dislike changed to love as her children were born, young Americans; as she directed the cultivation of the farm while her husband preached through the countryside; as her own kin in Scotland grew critical and cold when the United States went to war with Great Britain in 1812.

Her daughters grew up, married and gave her grandchildren. Her plantation grew prosperous and, even when it was divided among her children, it gave each a substantial home. Clan Campbell was great in the land. And Grandmaa Whyte was greatest of all. (Her first grandchild's pronunciation, "Grandma-a," stood for all time.) She rode about the district, erect on her brown mare, or in later years drove in her buggy, straight and spare and restless. Everybody, kindred or not, sent for her when there was trouble.

Grandmaa Whyte saw affliction. Side by side with the history of her country went the sacrificial offering of her family. The War of 1812 severed her from friendly correspondence with the Campbells in Scotland. The Mexican War took her eldest grandson, too sensitive and impressionable for such an experience, and sent him home with a wooden leg and shattered illusions.

The Civil War came and took her other grandsons, one by one. It took her Negroes, her cotton, the corn and lumber from her mills, her mules, her house. It took even her courage, though she kept a brave front—and then, after Lee's surrender, one of her grandsons plodded back, a remnant left to carry on the race. Clan Campbell was not extinct.

The most conspicuous characteristic of Gerald Johnson's writing is its maintenance of tempo. The rhythm is swift and has no dragging moments, yet it manages to give time for all that needs to be told. The same tale could be told, and told well, in quite another fashion, with a leisurely savoring of each morsel of detail. That is not Mr. Johnson's way. He paints his pictures rapidly and brilliantly, keeps the light constantly focused on Grandmaa Whyte, chooses only significant or typical scenes, has a gift for startling phrases, and writes a book that can be—and will be—read at a single sitting.

Literary England's 'Uncles'

Four Contemporary Novelists, by Wilbur L. Cross. New York: Macmillan. $2.

OF THE four novelists of whom Dean Cross writes, one, Joseph Conrad, is no longer with us, and the other three—Bennett, Galsworthy and Wells—form the group known to disrespectful young writers in England as "the uncles." So, though they are literally "contemporaries," as parts of literary history they belong sufficiently to the past to be made the subject of a survey supplementing Mr. Cross's "Development of the English Novel," published 30 years ago when these four writers were just beginning to make themselves known. Not that it is safe to assert that their important work is now all accomplished. Mr. Wells's future in particular is unpredictable, though it is safe to say he will continue to predict the future with such changes in his forecasts as each annual crop of new notions suggests. Mr. Galsworthy, judging by his latest volume (which Dean Cross, so up-to-the-minute is he, manages to allude to), continues to live among his Forsytes. It is unlikely that from among Mr. Bennett's pot-boilers will ever again emerge anything comparable to the tale of Constance and Sophia.

On the whole, then, the perspective of their work is long enough to warrant an estimate of them along with Conrad. A hasty reading of Dean Cross's critiques may lead to the impression that in them there is not much that is original. But a more careful perusal will result in the discovery of a large number of shrewd comments, suavely phrased, that are arresting in their wisdom. The place of Marlow in Conrad's technique, for example; the melodramatic element in his romances; the autobiographic element. Or of Galsworthy: the way in which his ancestry and milieu shaped his opinions and tastes; the doubtful wisdom of enlarging "The Man of Property" into a huge "Saga"; the thinness of "A Modern Comedy." Or of Bennett: the fact that the last two parts of the "Clayhanger" trilogy grew out of slipshod technique in the first part. Or of Wells: not the occasional realizations of his prophecies in the circumstances of later years, but his repeated failures to prophesy correctly. Wells's foresight has been the matter of much comment; his errors in prediction have for the most part passed unnoticed.

Such biographical facts as are necessary to the understanding of the literary work of these four men are skillfully interwoven with criticism in these essays. A quiet, mellow book, not exciting, but perhaps the better for that, being sound and sane.

S. C. C.

The Social Historian Wins

England Under Queen Anne: Blenheim, by George Macaulay Trevelyan, O. M. London and New York: Longmans, Green. 21s. net. $7.50.

"FOR my part," says Professor Trevelyan, "I cannot abandon the older ideal of history that was once popular in England, that the same book should make its appeal both to the general reader and to the historical student." Of that admirable ideal every book he has written has been the realization, but none more conspicuously so than this history of Augustan England which, when its four volumes are complete, will surely be his magnum opus. For while every statement in it is soundly based on that deep, methodical learning, without which its author would never have been appointed to a Regius Professorship, the highest academic honor which England has to offer her historians, so vivid is it in presentation, so full of color and movement, that it must needs prove absorbing to all whose interest in literature is an interest in the ways of mankind.

"What men that little rustic England could breed! A nation of five and a half millions that had Wren for its architect, Newton for its scientist, Locke for its philosopher, Pope for its satirist, Addison for its essayist, Bolingbroke for its orator, Swift for its pamphleteer and Marlborough to win its battles, had the recipe for genius."

The subtitle of the present volume is to be taken in a symbolical rather than a literal sense. For while Blenheim is its culmination, to which all roads lead, and the fascinating figure of Marlborough is its hero; and while that great general and brilliant campaign afford the author some of his most eloquent pages, there is much ground to be covered before that crowning point is reached. And since there are no absolute divisions in history, but everything is to be explained by something that went before, Professor Trevelyan takes us back not, like Macaulay, to the beginning of things English but to the glorious Revolution, giving a rapid survey of the reign which his great kinsman elaborated at such length.

It is not until his eighth chapter, more than a third of the way through the volume, that we read: "The first week of Anne's reign was hardly less momentous than the last," and embark on a most interesting preliminary survey of the personalities and policies of the Queen and her Ministers; enriched by such gems of swift characterization as this:

"Godolphin was by nature one of those statesmen whose skill it is to handle perilous material tenderly, and get the work of the country done under grave difficulties, by patient and tactful plodding rather than by eloquence, genius and daring. Godolphin's slow methods eminently suited the political situation at home, while Marlborough's lightning strokes were needed for the war abroad."

But, before this point has been reached, we have traversed what to many readers will be the most attractive part of the book, the description of contemporary England in all its aspects, the very face of the land and the existence that was lived thereon in town and country, by peers and peasants, merchants and mendicants, in private houses and clubs and coffee-houses, on the highroad and in the street. Here Professor Trevelyan is at once at his liveliest and his most learned, drawing aptly on a multitude of sources, from Defoe and Addison to the popular songs of the day and the private correspondence preserved in the vast repertory of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Brilliant as are his descriptions of military tactics and strategy, acute as is his analysis of political motive and character, it is perhaps as a social historian, in the widest sense of the term, that the Regius Professor is greatest.

George Eliot Rediscovered

George Eliot, by J. Lewis May. London: Cassell. 15s. net.

IF THE works of George Eliot remain unread nowadays it is a result, says the author of this new study of an eminent Victorian, of neglect rather than of attack. His book, therefore, may be taken as a rebuke to unmerited neglect—a discerning and sympathetic championship of "the grave, gracious and rather sadly humorous personality that interfuses her best and most memorable work."

And Mr. May makes a good champion. He is persuasive rather than dogmatic, a humanist rather than a zealot. He is a loyal champion who will yet admit that "devotion has never enabled me entirely to get through 'Romola,' diligently and conscientiously as I have tried"; he sees in George Eliot someone who was "much less of a philosopher and much more of a poet" than she herself imagined. And he sees, too, how much G. H. Lewes—"that strange little compound of earth and sky, of Ariel and Caliban"—mattered in the slow process of discarding the philosopher and releasing the poet; without him "there would have been no George Eliot, but only Marian Evans, the translator of Strauss and the writer of a few negligible articles in the Westminster Review."

If George Eliot is neglected by modern readers, there are at least two good reasons why she should not be. She was a true painter of that vanishing English countryside of the squire and yeoman; her pictures are invaluable for all who would understand both the force and fragrance of the older system and its setting. She was also, though detached from the organized religion of her day, profoundly concerned with the problems of character and destiny—as Mr. May says, "she is in fact, whatever her theories may have been, an intensely religious writer"—and her attitude toward existence is shared by far more people today than it was during her own era.

One would think that these two aspects of her work alone would secure a modern hearing, even if the impossible had happened and there were human hearts that were no longer stirred by the tremendous close—so sure, so unfaltering, so deeply touched by the true "tears of things"—of the life story of Tom and Maggie Tulliver. If "The Mill on the Floss" has been neglected, there is a rich experience before any who care to rediscover it. And Mr. Lewis May's admirable survey of its author's character and career might well be the handbook to that promising adventure.

The Friend of the Kaiser

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Philip Eulenburg: the Kaiser's Friend, by Johannes Haller. English version by Ethel Colburn Mayne. 2 vols. London: Secker. 30s. net. New York: Knopf. $10.

WHO is the friend of an emperor? He who tells the truth. Thus an emperor cannot, in the nature of things, have many friends. On this definition it may be that the Kaiser had only one friend; for, according to Baron von Holstein, there was only one man who told the truth to William II.

Those who revel in chronicles of scandal will remember how Prince Philip zu Eulenburg-Hertefeld was made the scapegoat of the charges brought against the camarilla, some years before the war, which bespattered the very steps of the throne. It is unnecessary to determine how far Eulenburg was an innocent victim, as this book would seem to intimate. Nor should these incidents long delay us. They must obviously have their place in the life of the Kaiser's friend, but there is much more in the two volumes which compose this illuminating biography. There can be little doubt that Eulenburg was exceedingly brilliant, and it is not surprising that the Kaiser was attracted by his personality. His subtle intelligence, his affectionate character, his artistic accomplishments, his skill as a diplomatist, are admirably brought out. Eulenburg is the central figure, but the Kaiser and the men about the Kaiser are well drawn and we have a picture of the Germany of the day that is interesting.

Professor Haller makes no secret of his intention to rehabilitate Eulenburg, who has been branded as exercising a pernicious influence on the Kaiser and as being responsible in some degree for the German disaster. He dismisses as calumny the accusations which have been generally accepted. It was not favoritism which enabled the Prince to pursue his diplomatic career; and indeed there is much in this book which serves to justify high claims for Eulenburg's ability. It has been said that the Prince led the Kaiser astray by fantastic theories which encouraged him in his absolutist proclivities, but Professor Haller replies: "Liberal Germany will now learn to its shame that the man who was stoned as its bitterest enemy was in reality one of the few friends—perhaps the only friend—it possessed in the Emperor's immediate environment; that the supposed apostle of Monarchy by the Grace of God was, earlier than most, and more acutely than any, aware that the days of that absolute rule, traditional in Old Prussia, were numbered." So that, if this narrative is to be believed, not only was Eulenburg the Kaiser's only friend; he was also Liberal Germany's only friend. This is a reversal of former judgments with a vengeance; and it will be perceived that Professor Haller is to be ranked rather as an enthusiastic than an impartial biographer.

It is not my purpose in this review to retry Eulenburg and to pronounce either his acquittal or his condemnation. The documents have been put in, and they must be allowed to speak for themselves. But it is impossible to refrain from the observation that the process of whitewashing Eulenburg, however interesting it is from the personal viewpoint, is itself a bitter condemnation of the imperial court in particular, and of absolute monarchy with its cliques and courtiers in general. No more lamentable picture, for all its glitter, could be painted. Eulenburg himself at the end declared: "The powerful Prussian nobility has been enfeebled, instead of strengthened by its submergence in the purely military ideals, in the military service of the State. Even its finest flower, Bismarck, destroyed what he sincerely wished to foster by the fact that he always, at home and abroad, appeared in uniform." Those who take the sword must perish by the sword. So, whatever verdict is passed on Eulenburg, the verdict of the new-shaped German Republic on its old rulers should be unanimous.

Unsympathetic Biography

High Stakes and Hair Trigger: The Life of Jefferson Davis, by Robert W. Winston. New York: Holt. $3.50.

THOSE who read with delight Robert Winston's "Andrew Johnson, Plebeian and Patriot," will find disappointment awaiting them in "High Stakes and Hair Trigger." Those very qualities that enabled the author to understand and appreciate the mental attitude of the Tennessee tailor have combined to render him incapable of either understanding or doing justice to the President of the Confederacy. The natural prejudices against the institution of slavery has caused him to distort the attitude of the leaders of the southern cause, and even—in at least one instance—to make glaring misstatements of fact, as where he would have us believe that George Washington manumitted his slaves at Mount Vernon.

The faults of style which in the author's life of Andrew Johnson could be overlooked because of his sincerity and sympathy in the handling of Johnson's character, are conspicuous in this later volume.

Apparently Judge Winston erred in his selection of a subject. The military training of Davis, the aristocratic attitude of the future President of the South, his personal traits, and above all his attitude toward slavery and the question of secession all seem to irk the author.

The struggle of the South against the floodtide of industrialism, its pathetic and costly determination to cling to its old standards and ambitions, leave Judge Winston cold and aloof. He deals with southern ideals as he might with so many pounds of beefsteak.

The problem of the Twentieth Century, by David Davies (London: Benn. 21s. net), submits that the League of Nations has failed in its principal task, the elimination of war, because its promoters at the outset lacked the courage to provide for collective responsibility in the use of force. International coöperation on a basis of so-called national sovereignty the author rejects as entirely inadequate. The framers of the Covenant, so runs the argument, evaded the supreme issue. They omitted to set up an international authority with power to mobilize the organized forces of mankind in the cause of international peace. Here is the case for an international police force, in addition apparently to the national forces, presented by a loquacious Welshman (who incidentally has devoted his whole time and money to the cause of peace) with an embarrassing wealth of argument ranging over 700 pages. But you do not render armaments innocuous, with humanity in its present state, by christening them police weapons. The French have not yet been able to convince the rest of the world that "sanctions" provide the true way of peace. Nor, probably, will Mr. Davies.

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The Fountainheads of English Literature

SOMETHING in human nature sends men a-questing for the hidden springs of great rivers among remote mountainsides. And from the dullest to the most brilliant none of us can remain indifferent at the picture of an explorer who, perhaps for years, will brave all manner of peril that he may at last reach a tiny rill in the cleft of some far-off rocky fastness whence springs the stream flowing with ever widening power to the sea. Yet no less stirring is the search for the fountainheads of those other currents which flow from the experiences of a whole people and which we so often call the stream of their literature.

Less than a century ago was discovered the now priceless poetry which is the earliest expression of the tribes which became the English people. All too meager are the survivals of the art wrought by the singing scop in rude Saxon halls. With the single exception of the rugged epic of Beowulf they are almost painfully terse and laconic as well as few in number. Yet in them we can find the bright, moving ideals of these rude ancestors of long ago. Though we know not how many centuries, the Germanic clans, apparently untouched by the ancient civilization of medieval lands, had struggled upward from barbarism until they had learned to sing in bold rhythm of racial aspiration.

Here in the Wanderer, the Seafarer, the Deor's Lament and in a few others as well as in Beowulf is the rock-hewn verse from which the inner springs of that early people well forth into light. Nor is it possible to mistake them.

How brightly and clearly do they shine as we catch their gleam reflected in the currents of fifteen centuries! First do we see the inner spring of personal liberty. From the many glimpses of Anglo-Saxon social relations which we catch in the poems the gradations of social classes is clear enough. Yet nowhere is there a trace of oppression either by an individual or by a group; nowhere can we find the desire to impose anything like the institution of slavery. In Deor's Lament the poet observes that

"We have heard of Eormanric,
Wolf-hearted king; a wide folk he ruled,
The country of the Goths; that was a grim king.
Sat many a man in sorrow bound,
Woeful of mind, and wishing desperately
That kingdom were o'arthrown."

Such tyranny is always condemned in our early poetry. It is assumed that the tribe is an association of free men. The leader is accepted because of his inherent qualities, as a man—as much for his kindness and generosity as for his prowess. Beowulf is always represented as "ever yearning for his people's praise."

Closely related to this high sense of individual freedom is the proud position of woman in Anglo-Saxon times. Constantly through the epic of Beowulf moves the bright gracious figure of Wealhtheow the Queen. It is she who is hostess each night in the hall. "With kindly greetings and winsome words" she welcomes the men, and to her they pay their respectful homage both as to a queen and as to a queenly woman. In at least three other poems also is expressed the finest and most delicate sentiment toward womanhood. In the verses entitled "A Husband's Message" a piece of bark is represented as bearing a message to a wife far away in these moving words

"Now hath the man
O'ercome his troubles. Nor doth he lack for anything,
Nor steeds nor jewels, . . .
Nor any treasure that the earth can give,
O royal woman, if he have but thee."

And the message is written

"to assure thee with an oath
That while he lives he will fulfill
The pledge and the love-troth
That in days of old he often spake."

Such an expression is well-nigh unique in the literature preserved from the early days of any other people. Just as loyalty is assumed between the members of a tribe and their leader, so is the same fidelity between members of the family. And everywhere we find a jealous pride in the women of the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Of the same nature as this sentiment is the passion for glory as an animating motive. Naturally this is inspired by the craving for adventure and exciting action for its own sake. Yet the desire for mere exploit is never divorced from the ideal of honor. The standard tribute to a man's memory is that he is "deserving of remembrance" and to the man still active that he is "deserving of praise." After Beowulf has delivered a neighboring people from destruction their grateful chief pays him the highest tribute when he says in simple terms, "You will be an enduring comfort to your race and a help to all heroes who come after."

To achieve this coveted ideal must a man show the one essential capacity of undaunted fortitude, and this power is expected of all who lay claims to manly worth. But it is not only courageous endurance in the stress of outer danger and hardship. The hero must show that inner fortitude which "endureth all things." And this is the inspiriting message of that poet Deor who recounts no less than six victories over divers misfortunes, ending each episode with the laconic but eloquent refrain: "Yet that he overcame; so may I."

All of these hardy virtues are naturally illustrated by exploits. And the setting of their deeds is pervasively represented in natural scenes pictured with exceptional vividness.

From such a people we should expect the recognition of the wilder and more rugged aspects of nature, winds moving through dark forests and over desolate moorlands, storms breaking on rocky cliffs, and the majesty of the mysterious sea, as well as the procession of day and night and the changing seasons. And such are the scenes which find the most common expression in our earliest verse. In The Wanderer are described "windswept walls crusted with frost" and "buffeted" by snowy tempests. Another poet sees

"Shining cliffs and coast-wise hills,
Headlands bold."

But the most striking and numerous descriptions catch the movement and might of the sea. In Beowulf alone we find no less than fifteen names for the ocean, from *holm*, the deep waters at the far horizon, to the *brim*, which is the swell of the tides breaking upon the shore. Almost as frequent are the varied picturesque images of the sea, "the swan-road," "the whale-path," "the heaving battle-plain." Incomparable too are the scenes representing the deep as the theater of human deeds.

"Blast of the tempest—it aids our oars;
Rolling of thunder—it hurts us not;
Rush of the hurricane—bending its neck
To speed us whither our wills are bent."

Such is the exultant joy of these seafarers, "bold on the foam."

In these five ideals, love of personal freedom, reverence for women, passion for honor, patient fortitude, and responsiveness to nature, we may find the first distinctive fountainheads of our racial literature.

The poetry of other early peoples reveals some of these racial traits but not all in the same definite expression. It is these bright springs from which has flowed the ever widening and deepening stream which we call English literature. Many other tributaries have poured their waters into the native currents and sometimes the original springs have seemed submerged. Yet ever do they reappear clear and strong in the onward moving current. To find them at the fountain heads of our poetry fifteen centuries ago is to see the ideals which the English-speaking peoples have borne to every part of the earth.

P. M.

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After Rain

(Bengal)

See, the rice is under water and the spikes are very green,
Like wide emerald flats of velvet, with small rivers in between.
And the paddy birds are resting, see their wings of snowy white
Faintly gleaming, 'mid the grasses, with a pale and steady light.
And the tall and stately palm trees toss their fronds across the sky,
Breathing gratitude for moisture, as the clouds go sailing by.
See the plantain bushes swaying; all their leaves of yellow green
Where the evening dew has touched them, wear their gems of opaline.
And across the little pathway, where the weary bullocks pass,
Stands a group of shady sago palms, among the feathered grass.
There are mango trees whose branches now are void of flower and fruit,
But just near them, in full beauty, pale mimosa blossoms shoot,
With their flowers of shaded yellow sweetly scented, and as fair
As the lovely shades of color when the sunset tints the air.
To the east, a shining rainbow hangs across the dome of blue,
With its tender, sacred message that the word of God is true.
There is peace upon the country, fresh and fragrant after rain;
Every ryot's heart contented, for he has not toiled in vain.
For the rice is under water, and the spikes are very green,
Like wide emerald flats of velvet, with small rivers in between.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

Hosain Ben Denia, "The Sheik." From a Painting by Susan Barst Miller

The Windsor Chair

The Windsor chair, that graceful, honest product of eighteenth-century America, has at last come into its own. Time was when it was consigned to the porch or the kitchen, or even the garret, simply because it was not mahogany. And when at length the craze for everything old caused the Windsors to be brought out into the light of day, many a misguided owner sought to impart to them a false elegance by having them "done over" and given a "mahogany finish."

But the mahogany fetish is losing a little of its power over us and we are coming to appreciate other woods and painted furniture, provided it displays true grace of line, beauty of proportion, and the charm of quaintness.

The Windsor chair is nothing if not graceful; it is hard to find an ugly example. It is generally comfortable to sit in, which cannot be said of most of its contemporaries. Its construction insures a most unusual combination of lightness and strength. Already the humble Windsor is frequently to be seen cheek-by-jowl with aristocratic Chippendales and Heppelwhites, and the variety of types offers a fascinating field for the collector. Furthermore, the Windsor chair, as we know it best, was a distinctly American product, and therefore makes a direct appeal to the growing interest in Americana.

For a full century the Windsor enjoyed widespread popularity in both England and America as the common, inexpensive, every-day chair of tavern, cottage, and farmhouse. The origin of both names and style is obscure. The oft-repeated legend has it that George II of England, while hunting near his castle at Windsor, was caught in a storm and sought shelter in a shepherd's hut. Here he found a chair, the like of which he had never seen before, which had been laboriously fashioned by the shepherd with his pocket knife. The King, greatly pleased with its grace and comfort, had it copied, and so the vogue of the Windsor began.

Like the story of Dr. Gibbon's mahogany candle-box and most others of this sort, the legend should not be taken too seriously. George II's reign began in 1727, and Windsors appeared in this country very soon after that and were possibly made to some extent in England before 1725. It is quite probable, however, that the form was first conceived in some rural neighborhood, for everything about it suggests a humble origin. The Windsor chair, as we know it, was most likely the result of a gradual evolution, having its beginning somewhere in England during the first quarter of the eighteenth century, and reaching its highest development in this country. For though the Windsor chair certainly achieved some popularity in England, it was in America that it enjoyed its widest vogue and underwent the greatest variation of form. English writers on old furniture pay scant attention to the Windsor, while no consideration of Americana would be complete without it.—WALTER A. DYER, in "Early American Craftsmen."

WHILE Warren Miller was writing adventure stories in Algiers one winter, his wife, Susan Barst Miller, painted, working mostly from the Bedouin women, who made excellent models. After several months of this, she wished to paint the men but knew no way of asking them to pose. It transpired that several Englishmen were also painting in Algiers but had tired of the guides and shopkeepers who had been sitting for them. They had no hope of a chance to paint the women. One evening at a gathering, the artists were discussing their difficulties, when the solution of exchanging models occurred to them. Susan Barst Miller brought her Bedouin women to pose for the men and in turn they introduced their favorite model Hosain Ben Denia to her. When the Arab found that he was expected to work for a woman, he objected. In his country the women took care of the household tasks and left the Fine Arts,—such as they were,—to the men. Also the feast and fast of Rhamadan was coming shortly, so why work now? And one thing more, his wife was weaving rugs and had many orders. There was plenty of money, so there was no necessity to earn. No, Hosain Ben Denia could see no reason to sit for a portrait. He had, however, donned his gala costume,—so with much persuasion and the promise of an extra large fee, he finally posed. And so the portrait called "The Sheik" was painted.

Susan Barst Miller sees her subject in a big simple way, painting it most decoratively. Her color is brilliant and has fine carrying power. As she usually paints in northern Africa or southern Europe, her pictures are always interesting as well as appealing.

Fragment

Clearest turquoise, overshot with rose,
A November sky at sunset, afterglow;
And through it all a flush of gold
From the fading sun, now lost to view,
As though some fabled monarch's richest robes
Were trailing far when he himself had passed from sight.

Then, from the eastern reaches, shafts of blue
Strike far to gain the brilliant west.
And from the ground an answering hue
Flows up through sentinel elms against the sky
To join the invading forces of the night.

The south and north have joined the east
And slowly crowd the blazing west.
Until, with one last flash of mingled rose-and-gold,
Like backward glance over shoulder cast
In laughing reassurance to the world below,
Day slips out and Night is here.

M. L. B.

Above the Cloud Glory

We were up over the buildings and hangars. Over the sea. Rising and circling. . . . Waikiki Beach became a strip of yellow ribbon edged with foamy lace. . . .

We climbed rapidly, slanting upward toward the towering cloud walls that I had watched from the ground. They were white precipices, glacier walls. It seemed that we would dash ourselves against them in another moment, but they lost outline and became fog. We shot up and over the grayish-white mass. We were above a field of dazzling, blinding glory, a surf of froth and foam. . . .

I peered over the side of the plane. There, fifty feet below us, the shadow of our plane raced with us on the gleaming cloud, a fleeting blue ghost of our air eagle. But . . . miracle of beauty . . . around the shadow, circling and ringing it, from wing tip to wing tip, burned the brilliant halo of a complete rainbow.

Blue, intense sapphire blue, fading into leaf-green, which blended to radiant yellow. Yellow flowed into clear orange; orange into transparent pigeon-blood, and outside the red was a radiance of purple . . . almost bougainvillea in its vividness. It seemed that I might reach down and snatch a handful of the colored mist. It moved with us. Sometimes it faded into a creamy pastel tint like the colors in a white opal; again it intensified to the lambent hues of a Mexican fire opal. . . .

In remembering the experience, there seemed to me to be something significant, something splendidly right in that beautiful phenomenon, as though nature offered tribute to all the flyers who had defied her and triumphed in their defiance. To have flung one's flame-haloed shadow on a cloud. Glorious!—DON BLANDING, in "Hula Moons."

The Poet's Brood

Be still, my little unfledged thoughts;
Bide in the nest a wee
(O, Mother of all things that live
Keep down the pride in me!).
Unfeathered ones, lean on my heart,
Stay till your wings are grown
(And help me, when they leave me, Lord,
To count them not my own!).

P. P. STRACHAN.

Freudigkeit und Gesichtspunkt

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

IN EIN und derselben Umgebung kann man ganz entgegengesetzt geartete Menschen finden. Die einen sind sehr glücklich, während die anderen fast immer nur Ursache zu klagen finden. Trotz derselben Umgebung können ihre Erfahrungen geradezu entgegengesetzter Art sein. Es besteht kein Zweifel, daß wir in unsere Erfahrung das hineintragen, was wir suchen, und wofür wir empfänglich sind. Die Eindrücke von außen können sehr verschieden sein; aber ihre Beziehung zu unserem Glück oder Unglück hängt in großem Maße von dem Standpunkte ab, den wir einnehmen. Es steht jedermann frei, einen rechten Gesichtspunkt einzunehmen.

Menschlich gesprochen glauben die Menschen, sie seien den Umständen preisgegeben; aber man sollte diese Behauptung näher ins Auge fassen. Offenbar wird, wie bei zwei Menschen, die in denselben Verhältnissen Entgegengesetztes erleben, die Freude oder das Leid, der Erfolg oder der Mißerfolg jedes Menschen zum großen Teile dadurch bestimmt, wie er über die Dinge denkt. Wir brauchen uns keinem unerwünschten Zustande zu unterwerfen, der für die normale Rückwirkung ungünstiger Umstände gehalten wird. Betrachten wir die Welt durch dunkles Glas, so erscheint alles dunkel. Betrachten wir dieselbe Welt mit ungetrübtem Blick, so zeigt sich alles in seiner wahren Farbe.

Aber bloßer Optimismus, das Bemühen, alles in rosigem Lichte zu sehen, schafft keine Grundlage, auf der wir dies wirklich befriedigend zuwege bringen. Es macht wohl etwas freudiger; aber inwieweit kann es das, was Unglück verursacht, auflösen? Dadurch, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft eine Grundlage bietet, auf der man gleichmäßig glücklich sein kann, hat sie der Welt in dieser Hinsicht eine Wohltat erwiesen wie nichts anderes seit der Zeit Christi Jesu. Sie befähigt uns auch, widrige Umstände zu meistern und über schlimme Zustände zu triumphieren. Durch jeden Sieg wächst unsere Kraft und Herrschaft und wird unsere Freudigkeit größer.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ändert unsern Gesichtspunkt, so daß wir die Dinge sehen, wie Gott sie sieht. Sie lehrt uns die Bibel verstehen, so daß sie ein klarer und praktischer Führer für uns wird. Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt die Lehren der Bibel in einer Weise, daß wir sie verstehen und anwenden können. Die Bibel erklärt z. B.: „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde, zum Bilde Gottes schuf er ihn". „Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut". „Alles, was Gott tut, das besteht immer; man kann nichts dazutun noch abtun". Was könnte befriedigender sein? Könnten wir in einer vollkommenen Schöpfung etwas finden, was uns unglücklich macht? Sollte uns diese Tatsache nicht mit Freude erfüllen? Gerade das bringt das Studium der Bibel und des Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy den Menschen. Gottes Schöpfung ist unversehrt, gegenwärtig und wirklich; und was Gott nicht schuf, ist nicht wirklich, sondern ist so trügerisch wie eine Luftspiegelung.

Gott ist vollständig gut und kann also nur Gutes erzeugen. Das Böse hat daher keine von Gott stammende Macht, womit es uns schaden könnte. Wie wir also nur auf das sehen lernen, was Gott schuf, werden alle verneinenden Einflüsse für uns nach und nach unwirklich, und wir erleben sie nicht mehr. Mit diesem Verständnis können wir ihre Scheinkundwerdungen für uns und für andere zerstören. Dürfte dies nicht die Art und Weise gewesen sein, wie Jesus heilte? Zweifellos sah er, wie Gott sieht. Wußte er also, wenn sich ihm Krankheit darbot, nicht klar, daß es in dem von Gott geschaffenen Weltall keine Krankheit gibt, und daß Krankheit nicht die Kraft hat, das Leben des Menschen, der Gottes Kind ist, anzutasten? Mrs. Eddy erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 476, 477): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken".

Wer sich im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft in die Bibel vertieft, lernt, widrigen Einflüssen widerstehen und mit Paulus sagen: „Ich achte der keines". Weil sich Jesus der immerwährenden, rechten Beziehung zu Gott und der Harmonie, die das geistige Weltall erfüllt, bewußt war, war er nicht empfänglich für die bösen Einflüsse um ihn her, die seinen Zweck zu vereiteln trachteten. Statt dessen stillte er den Sturm, heilte er Krankheit, beherrschte und zerstörte er gelassen falsche Einflüsse und bewies schließlich, daß das wahre Dasein unzerstörbar und fortdauernd ist. In dem Maße, wie wir seine Lehren im Sinne der Christlichen Wissenschaft heute anwenden, können auch wir jetzt Herrschaft und Freudigkeit finden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Autumn Chant

The pumpkins lie like humorous suns
amid the corn—
Broad halos of living gold from the
heart of the dusky earth;
And the color-flaming woods are flags
that are five miles long,
Flung up against the sky for the oriflamme of mirth.

The elms are fountains of golden pebbles; the maples burn—
Enchanted splendor of bonfires consuming but unconsumed;
The aspens are yellow, the oaks are copper: a Titan's flowers,
The hollyhocks and the goldenglows of the hills have bloomed. . . .

—H. MORSE ROOT, in "Bow of Burning Gold."

Happiness and Viewpoint

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE same environment one may see persons in sharp contrast the one with the other. One is very happy, while another finds little else but cause for complaint. Although the surroundings are identical, the experiences of the two may be directly opposite. There is no doubt that we bring into our experience that for which we are looking, and to which we are receptive. The impressions which come from without may vary widely, but the relation they have to our happiness or unhappiness depends largely on the standpoint we maintain. Every individual is free to assume a right viewpoint.

Humanly speaking, mankind is believed to be at the mercy of circumstances, but further thought should be given to this statement. As with two individuals who have opposite experiences in the same surroundings, so it would appear that the happiness or sorrow, success or failure, of each is determined largely by his mental outlook. We do not need to submit to any undesired state which is believed to be the normal reaction to unfavorable circumstances. If we look at the world through dark-colored glass, everything will appear dark. If we look at the same world with undimmed vision, everything will manifest itself in its true color.

But mere optimism, the effort to view all things in a cheerful light, does not provide a basis whereon to accomplish this in a way that really satisfies. In a degree, it has a happifying tendency; but to what extent can it dissolve that which causes unhappiness? In this respect Christian Science has bestowed upon the world a benefit unequalled since the time of Christ Jesus, in that it gives one a basis whereon he can be consistently happy. It also enables him to master adverse circumstances and to triumph over evil conditions. Each victory adds to his power and dominion and increases his happiness.

Christian Science changes one's viewpoint so that he sees things as God sees them. It enables him to understand the Bible, which becomes to him a clear and practical guide. Christian Science states the teachings of the Bible in such a way that they can be understood and applied. For instance, the Scriptures state, "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." "Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." Could anything be more satisfactory? Could we find in a perfect creation anything that would make us unhappy? Should not this fact fill us with joy? This is exactly what comes to mankind through the study of the Bible and of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. God's creation is intact, present, and real; and what God did not make is not real, but is as illusory as a mirage.

God is entirely good, and thus can produce only good. Therefore evil has no power derived from God with which to harm us. Thus, as we learn to see only that which God made, all negative influences gradually become unreal to us and we cease to experience them. With this understanding we can destroy their seeming manifestations for ourselves and for others. May not this have been the process by which Jesus healed? Doubtless he saw as God sees. Hence, when a case of sickness presented itself to him, did he not clearly know that sickness does not exist in the universe God made, and that it has no power to affect the life of man, who is God's child? Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Those who study the Bible in the light which Christian Science throws upon it learn to resist adverse influences and to say with Paul, "None of these things move me." Because he was conscious of a permanent, right relationship to God and of the harmony that fills the spiritual universe, Jesus did not respond to the evil influences around him which sought to destroy his purpose. Instead, he stilled the tempest, healed disease, serenely dominated and overthrew wrong influences, and finally proved that true existence is indestructible and continuous. In the degree that we utilize his teachings today, as understood through Christian Science, we are likewise enabled to find present dominion and happiness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Kaaterskill Falls

From the Sunset Rock it is not far to the Falls of the Kaaterskill. Stealing to the edge, which was an extremely unobstructed slide of ice, we looked down. Despite the continued cold, there was a fair volume of water falling into its vase of ice. This vase was over a hundred feet high, irregular at the top, and shaded from clear white into yellows and deep blues. And always the water poured into the vase as into a drinking-horn that would never be filled.

A stairway climbs down into the wide bowl that the fall has carved in the reluctant rock, and down it we slid at our peril. Snow-dust, ice, frost blown from the cup's white rim, while palisades of ice, were only too eager to abet our descent. The going down to Avernus was as nothing for ease. And the temptation was to take one's eye from the footing, to gaze into that fascinating twilight vision of descending white. At the bottom we safely looked and looked until the amphitheater of giant icicles had faded from blue to gray-green and into the colorless filmy gray of night. . . .

The head of the Kaaterskill Clove is crowned with falls. There are half a dozen major ones and a score of minor. The Haines' Falls achieves a descent of two hundred and forty feet in two leaps, and as much more in a few succeeding. They are beautiful from the foot of the gorge, and impressive in spring or after a heavy rain in summer. Like the Kaaterskill, they are carried on in summer on the installment plan, being dammed until a spectacle has accumulated, the theory being that half a fall is better than none. Brute and I were very lucky. We saw them after a winter of continued cold, when the accumulation of ice was exceptional. Again we saw them after a heavy snow had softened the portcullis of icicles and draped the sharp edges of the rock with curving lines of bewildering beauty. . . .

In the vicinity of Haines' Falls there is a waterfall for every person, one for every mood. The Bastion, the Buttermilk, the La Belle, are some for those who like their waterfalls to begin with B. You can follow up any brook a little way, and you are certain to come upon mossy grottos, cool, damp, and very lonely, where you can have a waterfall to yourself. Or you can linger around the more famous sights and collect the exclamations of the tourist arrivals. If you wish for loveliness, visit these places in early May. The bushes will be in their new greens, the trees beginning to bud, the first flowers whitening the woods that are themselves so delicately dappled with the fresh foliage. And as you come upon one exuberant cascade after another you will wonder how old Earth, replete with merriment, could affect you drearily again. . . .

The reverse of the spring gladness has its charms, as well. It comes at that pause of the season after the summer heat and before the autumn rains. Then steal up to the Kaaterskill and sit at the foot of the thread of water that falls into the quiet bowl. The shrunken stream only whispers now, but in the stillness you can think back to the time when you heard it roaring. It seems now more likable, if less splendid. And the woods are thinking it all over. Leaves fall one by one, and here and there shafts of light shine down where the woods were lately dark. A maple gleams among the beeches, which are growing yellow, and the hemlocks are full of the sense of coming winter. If you sit quite still you may see a thrush drink from the pool or hear the chirp of some passing bird. . . . A red squirrel is busy on the upper bank, and the bell of the distant train tells you that there were once people here.—T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH, in "The Catskills."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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BUSINESS DRYS EMPHASIZE NEED FOR EDUCATION

Facts About Alcohol Need Retelling, Says Chairman of Trade Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The results of the November election emphasize the need of "a great, popular educational campaign to present the facts about alcohol and the constructive results of the Eighteenth Amendment to the people," said Charles R. Jones, chairman of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation in a statement Nov. 6.

"The wet victories," he continued, "victories mostly in states and centers that were liquor strongholds before 1920, do not foreshadow any immediate nation-wide triumph of the anti-prohibition forces, but they make a greater battle certain in 1932."

Mr. Jones blamed in part "a deluge of liquor propaganda focused in American cities during recent months" for wet winnings in the election. He declared it due also to "the opportunist use of the present temporary depression by liquor champions."

To meet this situation, he urged a strong presentation of "before and after" pictures. As an example he took a quotation from the 1914 Brewers' Year Book, as follows:

"Realizing that the beer business grows much faster than the population, and that within the next decade it is possible that the beer sales of the United States will reach 100,000,000 barrels annually, the committee is looking ahead so a future may be provided for."

Estimating home brew and other illegal beer at a maximum, and taking figures offered by the Federal Government, Mr. Jones computed present consumption to be about one-fifth of the brewers' prediction.

"When these, and countless related facts regarding bettered conditions under national prohibition are adequately presented to the people of America," he said, "their verdict will be awaited with entire confidence by the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment."

IN THE SHIP LANES

WHEN the Jones-White Marine Bill was passed two years ago no one thought that one of the outstanding benefits of it would be to give employment to thousands of men at a time when such work would aid substantially in restoring the economic balance wheel.

Yet, this has been one of the notable effects of the act, which provided among other things for loans up to three-fourths of the capital cost of new vessels built for operation under the United States flag. At present there are upward of 20,000 men employed in American shipyards constructing vessels for the foreign trade, according to E. C. Plummer, vice-chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and this number will undoubtedly be increased considerably when the new vessels for the United States Lines are commenced.

Mr. Plummer showed that the water-borne foreign commerce for the United States for 1929 amounted to approximately $8,000,000,000. The transportation bill for the movement of this freight aggregated $800,000,000, the transportation charges on foreign commerce running roughly to 10 per cent of the value of the goods moved.

Despite a general reduction in world trade it is significant that the vessels thus far constructed under government loans or bought from the Shipping Board have maintained a fairly steady operation on various foreign routes, with no material reductions in scheduled voyages, and the builders of new tonnage have been able to make their regular payments on the monies advanced by the Government.

Foreign Lines Cut Service

While American companies have maintained substantially their regular routes, there has been a notable reduction in the services of certain foreign companies, especially in the South America trade, where British interests have withdrawn the Lamport & Holt service to the east coast of South America and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company to the west coast.

It may be noted in this connection, however, that the Munson Line is operating one less ship in the east coast of South America service, and the withdrawal of the Lamport & Holt ships is predicated in part on the intensive competition rendered by the new Furness-Prince Line, as well as by the situation which confronted the company following the foundering of the steamship Vestris.

New American Vessels

In addition to the United States vessels already built or under construction, among which have been the three Panama Pacific, the one Grace Line—the other two Grace liners were built abroad—the four Export Line ships, the two Ward liners, the Porto Rico liner, and two for the Matson Line, there are a number of new contracts about to be let.

Among these are four vessels for the Panama Mail Line, two for the Eastern Steamship Lines, in addition to the spectacular program to be inaugurated shortly by the United States Lines, which envisages two 30,000-ton liners and two 20,000-ton ships immediately, with the prospect of two superships of the Leviathan type, construction of which will undoubtedly be commenced with the next couple of years.

British Travel Promotion

The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland recently published a bulletin, entitled "Coming Events," in which is contained a summary of the various affairs of note in the British Isles during the next year. Included in it also are various timely topics of information pertaining to the operation of British railways, the game of Rugby football, symphony orchestras, and a wide range of topics. The British Travel Association has recently established a New York office at 285 Madison Avenue.

New Boston-New York Ships

The Eastern Steamship Lines recently have displaced the steamships New York and Boston with the George Washington and Robert E. Lee, which make nightly departures from the two ports. The vessels are better adapted to winter service, and with their modern fittings make possible a maintenance of the regular service during the winter months. Coincident with the substitution of these two ships the reduced winter rates went into effect on the line, which operates through Long Island Sound and the Cape Cod Canal on approximately a 15-hour schedule between terminals.

Steamship Schedules

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company recently has commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the sailing of its first ship from New York for San Francisco. The first vessel was the steamship American, which sailed via the Straits of Magellan in 1900, making the voyage in 61 days and carrying 8506 long tons of cargo. Since that time the company has carried more than 16,000,000 long tons of cargo in the intercoastal trade, and it was the first company to carry a commercial cargo through the Panama Canal. Its present fleet consists of 23 steam and motor vessels in the intercoastal and Hawaiian trades.

The American Express Company is preparing a series of tours in connection with the International Rotary Convention in Vienna in the summer of 1931. These tours will follow the convention, taking parties on journeys of varying length and expense to different parts of Europe preparatory to sailing for home.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Nov. 13

American Shipper, American Merchant, for London; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, Nov. 14

Olympic (midnight), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Lancastria (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Nov. 15

Republic, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Roma (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Aconcagua, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, Nov. 19

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Nov. 16

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, Nov. 18

President Monroe, Dollar, for Singapore.

Wednesday, Nov. 19

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Nov. 17

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Thursday, Nov. 20

Arizona Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Nov. 14

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Clara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Saturday, Nov. 15

New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

Sunday, Nov. 16

Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Franconia, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Monday, Nov. 17

American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Arabic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax, Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; California, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Ecuador, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Nov. 18

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Santa Ines, Grace, from west coast South America; Ebro, Pacific, from west coast South America.

Wednesday, Nov. 19

Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen.

America Warned of Russian Activity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Russia will shortly challenge the lumber industry of Canada and the United States on a large scale, the Pacific Logging Congress, representing the industry of the whole Pacific coast, was warned at its annual conference here by George M. Cornwall, editor of the Timberman of Portland Ore., and recognized authority on lumbering. To meet the threatened competition of Russia, said Mrs. Cornwall, the Pacific coast industry should combine to maintain an export sales organization.

Mr. Cornwall's analysis of the Russian lumber situation was based on a recent tour of Russia. Russia, he said, could cut unlimited softwood timber, being the only European country comparable in this with Canada and the United States. Most of Russia's lumber, he stated, is being exported, although the country needs it at home, in order to pay for modern machinery. Next year it will send 100,000,000 feet of lumber to Argentina and also will invade Cuba and Central America.

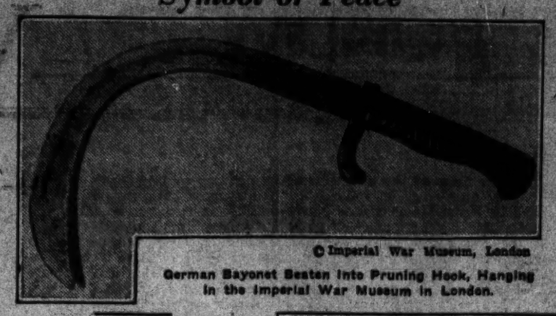
"What are you going to do?" he asked the assembled lumbermen of the Pacific coast. "I do not know; you have no chance to regulate the Russian. If you do not want to trade with him you do not have to. You need not take his manganese, his ores, his timber, grain or oil. But other nations will gladly take those products. It is a basic truth of business to 'buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest.'"

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Samuel Kalustian, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Grace M. Ester, Saint John, N. B., Canada
Mary Goodwin, Lowell, Mass.
Ethel L. Miller, Sarasota, Fla.
L. E. Deeley, Detroit, Mich.
Edvard Eyle, Lakewood, O.

Symbol of Peace



© Imperial War Museum, London

German Bayonet Beaten Into Pruning Hook, Hanging in the Imperial War Museum in London.

PEACE SHRINE IS FOUND IN WAR MUSEUM

(Continued from Page 1)

our position, will again be with us in the general effort to break down the barriers which separate races and countries."

German Leaflet Asked Peace

There is the pathetic feeling after peace in the soiled green leaflet which fluttered down to the British lines from a German airplane, entitled "German People Offers Peace."

There is the "Quaker Adventure," recording how the German children wrote in their essays of American Quakers who fed them, "They have great brotherly love, and are enemies"; of how a new word was introduced into the German language, "Quaker" as a verb, meaning the act of eating; "hast du gegessen?" becoming "hast du gequäkert." There are the "War Letters of Fallen Englishmen"—spontaneous, individual indictments of war, such as:

"If people would cease to be stupidly casual and untruthful when on leave, and let people know the truth, you for one would alter your opinion—Europe is mad and no one realizes it."

"Are we all different from what we were before? Is there more sympathy among our fellow creatures? . . . I feel that I have been taught nothing save that I would willingly forget."

"'Tis a horrible business—enough to make a strong man weep. It seems to me just one long degradation."

A commissionaire in the War Museum, who had himself been a soldier, said, as he watched some small boys looking eagerly at the khaki uniforms, "If they would show some of the blood-stained garments we've got, those boys would know the punishment war brings!"

League Union Gets Help

The League of Nations Union comes to the museum for help in showing the ravages of war in its peace propaganda. From among the 250,000 photographs, it borrows pictures of devastated towns and villages, and from the library records gathers information as to casualties and destruction.

It may be said that the people who fought in the war have brought together the relics which are now such a great incentive to peace. General Weygand himself sent the historic photograph of the French military and the British naval representatives standing outside the train when the armistice was signed at 7:15 a. m. on Nov. 11, 1918. His signature is on the photograph with those of Marshal Foch and Admiral Wemyss.

The white flag flown at the surrender of Jerusalem on Dec. 9, 1917, is signed by the Mayor of Jerusalem in Arabic characters. A delegate's copy of the Peace Treaty is autographed by President Wilson and last by Dr. Hans Bell, the German delegate, with altogether 67 signatures. It is now worth a great deal. Even seven years ago an American book agent offered $1000 to $1500 for it.

Sir Edwin Lutyens' sketch of the Cenotaph in Whitehall is in the museum, and also the original Cenotaph which was saluted by all the allied generals as they passed it in the peace procession on July 19, 1919.

War Memorials Banned

It is significant that, in order to discourage a perpetuation of war memories, the British Foreign Office has just sent a proposal to all British embassies that in future the placing of wreaths on war memorials should not figure in programs of official visits.

The picture of the "Signing of the Peace" in the Hall of Mirrors on June 28, 1919, with Dr. Bell in the act of adding his signature and all the war generals and statesmen around him, is in the museum. There also are pictures of the peace conference at the Quai d'Orsay; of the German delegation coming aboard the Queen Elizabeth, and another of Admiral Beatty in the cabin reading the terms of surrender of the German Navy. There is the actual naval signal received by the U. S. S. New York on the occasion of the signing of the armistice.

There also is a souvenir program of the peace celebrations of a London suburb. The peace touched all sorts and conditions of men, and the museum records it. All that was done to educate the convalescent soldiers, to settle them on the land, to find new appointments for officers, and to solve the after-war industrial problem, have their place in the peace books. And they always are coming in.

H. Foster, the librarian, receives 40 books on an average every month. They are records of war and peace, and one of the most important is arriving in installments, for "The Economic and Social History of the War" is being written by experts of every nation in 22 languages, for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The British Legion Magazine has been bound from the first number, when Earl Haig announced his peace program—"Employment and the Welfare of the Community as a Whole."

World Court Month by Month

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—World Court events in October were marked by the circumstance that Frank B. Kellogg, former United States Secretary of State, who had won for himself world-fame by the framing of the international pact for the outlawry of war as an instrument of national policy, entered upon his duties as judge in the Permanent Court for International Justice at The Hague.

* * *

The new American judge has risen to the highest judicial position that can be attained today. There is a strong feeling here that he will prove an active and enthusiastic worker for international justice and peace, and thereby add to the authority and standing of the World Court. He has expressed the opinion that there is a growing conviction in the United States of America that the World Court is a powerful instrument for the furtherance of international understanding. This might be interpreted to mean that increasing pressure by American public opinion will be put on the United States Government to hesitate no longer in entering the Court.

* * *

In October the World Court met for its nineteenth session, the first meeting having taken place on Oct. 22. The question of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the district of Gex was the first case. It was between France and Switzerland, concerning the abrogation of certain "free zones" on French territory, which France demanded under the Versailles Treaty.

On this occasion the Court is composed of MM. D. Anzilotti, president, Italy; Dr. B. C. J. Loder, Netherlands; Nyholm, Denmark; Prof. Rafael Altamira, Spain; Oda, Japan; Dr. Max Huber, Switzerland; Sir Cecil Hurst, Great Britain; Frank B. Kellogg, United States of America; Yovanovitch, Jugoslavia; Beichmann, Norway; Negulesco, Rumania, and Dr. Eugene Dreyfus, France, first president of the Court of Appeal of Paris, an ad hoc judge appointed by the Government of the French Republic.

The states concerned in the case are represented as follows: France by Professor Basdevant of the faculty of law, Paris, as agent, and Paul Boncour, former Minister, counsel for the Court of Appeal of Paris, as counsel; Switzerland by Dr. de Fury, Minister for Switzerland at The Hague, and Paul Logoz, member of the Swiss National Council, professor at the University of Geneva, as agents.

* * *

The Free Zones case had its first hearing before the Court in July, 1929. On that occasion the two parties involved expressed their respective points of view on the interpretation of Paragraph 2, Article 435, of the Treaty of Versailles. The Court, in accordance with the terms of the special agreement between France and Switzerland, delivered an order according to the parties a time limit, expiring May 1, 1930, within which they might settle between themselves the "new régime" for the free zones.

* * *

On March 28, 1930, the Swiss Federal Council informed the registrar of the Court that in its view it was impossible to arrive at a settlement before the expiration of the time limit. On April 2 the French Government made the same statement. According to the special agreement whereby the case was referred to the Court, failing the conclusion of an agreement within the time limit fixed, the case was again to come before the Court. That body is therefore called upon to settle all the questions involved "for a period to be fixed by it and having regard to present conditions."

* * *

It is expected that this Free Zone case will place the World Court in a somewhat peculiar position on Jan. 1. The hearings of the case are expected to last until about Dec. 10 or 11. Moreover, the Court will presumably decide, before delivering its final verdict, to avail itself of expert advice. Therefore a committee of experts is to be sent to the Free Zones near Geneva, in order to investigate whether the abrogation of the zones would be in accordance with the desires and interests of the population.

As this procedure is going to take some time, the case will drag into next year. On Jan. 1 the newly elected Court enters upon its duties, but, as it is essential that a case once taken up by a Court must also be finished by the Court, theoretically it means there may be two World Courts functioning at The Hague for some time.

* * *

A new case concerning one of the minorities' problems of Europe is to come up before the World Court, which may help to remove a cause of friction between Germany and Poland. The Court in question will probably have to deliver an advisory opinion concerning certain aspects of the protection of minorities in Upper Silesia and of the question of theory concerning the right of entry to the minority schools of Upper Silesia.

* * *

In 1927 the Council of the League of Nations instituted language tests for children entered the minority schools for the school year 1926-27. The Polish Government had regarded as false the declaration concerning their language made by the persons responsible for their education.

* * *

The language tester was designed to determine whether the children spoke the minority language well enough to be able usefully to attend the minority schools. The Council expressly stated that the institution of these tests should be regarded as an exceptional measure destined to meet a de facto situation not covered by the German-Polish convention of May 15, 1922, on Upper Silesia, and was not to be interpreted in any way as modifying the provisions of this convention.

* * *

The German Government in 1927 declared its intention finally to clear up the legal questions governing the admission of children to the German minority schools, by referring them to the World Court in virtue of the provisions of the Geneva convention. Judgment was given on April 26, 1928.

As a result of these language tests about 800 children were declared not to be sufficiently acquainted with the minority language to be able to benefit from instruction given in that language, and they were transferred to the Polish schools. Now the admission of 60 of these 800 children to the minority schools having again been requested, the Polish authorities refused their admission, considering that the Council's resolution of March 12, 1927, must be interpreted as meaning that the results of the language tests should be regarded as permanent and final.

This refusal gave rise to a petition from the Deutsche Volksbund, or German People's Union, to the Polish Minorities office at Kattowitz. The president of the mixed commission expressed the opinion that neither the provisions of the Geneva convention nor the Court's judgment of April, 1928, authorized the Polish authorities to refuse these 60 children admission to the minority schools.

To this the Polish authorities did not agree, and finally appealed to the Council of the League of Nations. It was agreed that this question could not be satisfactorily settled on the basis of an advisory opinion of the World Court. This opinion should cover not only the concrete question dealt with in the Deutsche Volksbund's appeal, but also other aspects of the question of law regarding the right of admission to the minority schools of Upper Silesia, which have not yet been settled.

* * *

In recent months the revision of the Court's statute has been ratified by Jugoslavia, Estonia, Albania, Luxembourg, the Republic of Haiti and China, while the same states, except Haiti, also recently ratified the protocol relating to the accession of the United States of America. Persia and Rumania signed the Optional Clause in October.

Peace Park Planned for Mexican Border

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—A desert "peace park" on the United States-Mexico border was proposed by Mrs. Albert Sherman Hoyt at a luncheon given at the Valley Hunt Club, Oct. 25, in honor of Señora Gloria Starr de Enriquez, wife of the Governor of the Mexican State of Chiapas. Members of the International Desert Conservation League, of which Mrs. Hoyt is president, and representatives of women's clubs and civic organizations were present, as were also Joel Quinones, Vice-Consul, and Ernesto Romero, Chancellor of the Mexican Consulate in Los Angeles.

The international park as planned by Mrs. Hoyt would occupy territory in both this country and Mexico, and within it the border line between the two countries would disappear, cementing the ties of friendship and amity that bind the nations together. It would preserve the beauties of the desert, thus carrying out the slogan of the league which Mrs. Hoyt founded, "Learn to enjoy and not to destroy."

The Mexican visitors echoed Mrs. Hoyt's sentiments as to the peace park and Señora de Enriquez described welfare work in Mexico carried on by the women of Mexico, encouraged by the American women's intellectual emancipation. Two projects dear to her heart are child welfare work and the temperance movement through which Mexican women are trying to educate the people to the evils of liquor.

Leaves Bell Tower First Time—for Jail

MEXICO CITY (AP)—For the first time in more than 100 years services were held Nov. 9 in the National Cathedral without the accompaniment of church bells.

The reason was that Anastasio Mayorga Reyes, 42, who has spent all of his life in the cathedral tower, as had his ancestors, was in jail under charges of being a Communist. His arrest, with that of the sexton, Jose de la Luz Vega Sanchez, was the result of the appearance on the tower Nov. 7, of a Communist banner inscribed with the following in large red letters: "Down with the Government—Up with Communism."

The sudden appearance of the banner on the thirteenth anniversary of the Red revolution in Russia produced enormous concern among the populace here, who regarded it as sacrilege.

Police said the bellringer admitted he was a Communist and confessed participation in the placing of the banner.

The bellman said he had been born in the tower, as were his father and grandfather, and had never been out of it until his arrest.

PLAN TO ORGANIZE ANTARCTIC TOURS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—The proposal to make Hobart a final port of departure and the first port of arrival for tourist ships visiting the antarctic has aroused much interest here. The pack ice is only three or four days' steam from here.

News has been received of the proposal of a British sea captain, Lieut.-Commander J. R. Stenhouse, who has had much experience of antarctic waters, to charter a 12,000-ton ship for the purpose of taking tourists on a trip to the Far South, and Hobart has been mentioned as one of the Australian ports of call.

Sir Douglas Mawson, leading the British-Australian-New Zealand expedition to the antarctic is to make Hobart his final port of departure.

Interest in the antarctic has been accentuated by the fact that Hobart has been made a base for one of the Norwegian whaling companies operating in the Ross Sea, while many Tasmanians have been signed on for the expeditions.

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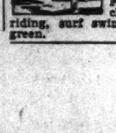

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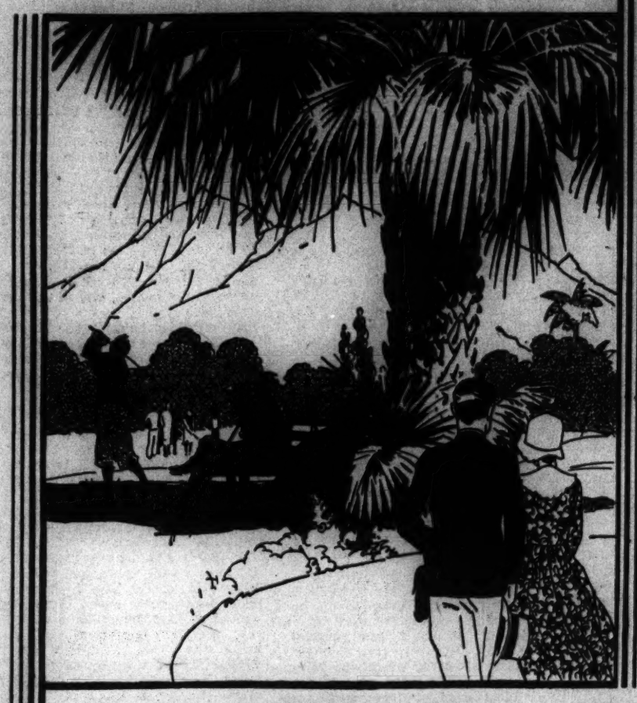

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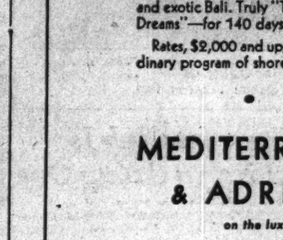

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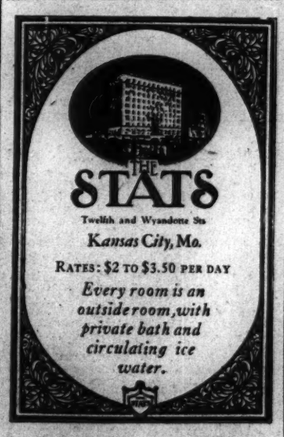

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NORTHWESTERN ELEVEN STRONG

Strengthened Lead in 'Big Ten' Race by Victory Over Indiana

"BIG TEN" CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Northwestern	4	0	0	103	8	1.000
Michigan	3	0	0	42	20	1.000
Purdue	4	0	1	91	27	.800
Minnesota	1	0	1	12	27	.500
Wisconsin	1	1	1	40	7	.500
Ohio State	1	1	2	25	32	.333
Iowa	0	0	1	0	20	.000
Chicago	0	0	2	7	60	.000
Illinois	0	0	3	7	72	.000
Indiana	0	0	3	0	54	.000

"BIG TEN" FOOTBALL GAMES NOV. 15

*Minnesota vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich.; *Wisconsin vs. Northwestern at Evanston, Ill.; *Illinois vs. Chicago at Chicago; Ohio State vs. Pittsburgh at Columbus, O.; Iowa vs. Penn State at Iowa City, Ia.; Purdue vs. Butler at Lafayette, Ind.

*Championship game.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Northwestern strengthened its position at the head of the football championship race in the "Big Ten" Conference by defeating Indiana, 25 to 0, on Nov. 8. The Wildcats now display a record of four victories and no defeat, which is one better than Michigan, the other undefeated eleven. Michigan was working outside the Conference defeating Harvard by 6 to 3 in the East.

Only one Conference game remains for Northwestern to play, and that is with Wisconsin at Evanston Nov. 15. Coach R. E. Hanley's boys are likely to go through the season undefeated, and if Coach H. G. Kipke's Wolverines do the same by disposing of Minnesota this week and Wisconsin next week, there will be a tie for the title.

The Wildcats have done more than twice as much scoring as the Michigan eleven, and have allowed only eight points to their antagonists, while Michigan's have scored 20. The Northwestern outfit looked very strong at Indiana, its line as usual making all the running plays look good. Capt. H. H. B. Bruder '31, halfback, proved an efficient blocker and interferer, plunged for some good gains himself, and made one touchdown. R. E. Russell '33, shifted from half to full, made two touchdowns. L. E. Oliphant Jr. '31, end, got one major score, F. H. Leach Jr. '33, at quarterback, handled the team like a veteran and advanced the ball several times on running plays.

Eight Men on Line

Using eight men in the line in the effort to check Northwestern's power attack, Indiana could not put up a real defense against passes which the Wildcats used with skill. These passes were thrown by Bruder and L. F. Hanley '31, halfback, in the absence of specialist Ernest Renter '33, fullback.

Indiana, which has put up a valiant battle all season against heavy odds, takes a vacation this week-end in the hope of doing something with Purdue in the final game of the season. The latter continued its triumphs last week-end, defeating Chicago, 26 to 7. The Boilermakers displayed one of those stout lines that has the opposition split wide open or laying all over the ground by the time the backs come through.

Purdue used eight backs and one looked as good as another behind that wonderful forward wall. The power attack, shattering the line from tackle to tackle, was all that Purdue needed against the Maroons, but they used a pass now and then around the goal line for variety. R. J. Horstman '33, fullback, who hasn't been especially conspicuous, made two touchdowns, while Edward Risk, '32, and Harold Chasey '31, scored as usual.

Purdue should be able to make more use of that second team which lasted only a few minutes against Chicago, in the game with Butler Nov. 15. Followers of Coach A. A. Stagg's eleven got a big thrill out of the showing of the Maroons in the first half against Purdue. Right away with the wind at their backs, Chicago had two chances to score, but didn't know exactly what to do about it. Then a new halfback, C. E. Buzzell '32, intercepted a Purdue pass and ran 60 yards to the two-foot line, and W. A. Knudson '31, fullback, plunged over for the first touchdown Chicago had made in four Saturdays. R. E. Wallace '33, halfback, came in to kick the after point.

Purdue Overcomes Lead

That was the signal for Coach Noble Kizer to send in an entirely new Purdue eleven, composed of the "regulars." It took them quite a while to get started against the excited Chicago eleven, several long gains being checked by penalties and fumbles which cost them possession of the ball. As the half time neared, however, Purdue knocked at the Maroon goal with a pass and run attack. A forward pass was knocked down by Chicago just as the half time gun sounded, but a conscientious official called an offside penalty on Chicago, and with time for one more try, Purdue completed a pass over the goal line for a touchdown. The after point was missed and Chicago had the pleasure of leading at the half.

Chicago might have made the score a bit different if it had not kicked off three times to Purdue in the third quarter. Having been scored on, it could elect to receive each time. However, the wind was against it and there was a question of judgment and instead of receiving Chicago kicked off three times to Purdue, the latter smashing through without hesitation for a touchdown each time. The Maroon line, smashed by the hard blocking Purdue forwards, was supported by Knudson, without whom the Chicago defense would have been nothing at all.

Warming up for Michigan, the Minnesota eleven defeated South Dakota, 59 to 0; Minnesota gained mostly by rushing, but completed five out of 16 passes. A. E. Arsenault '32, halfback, showed brilliantly for the first time this season, as did C. E. Riebeth '32, halfback. The latter and J. A. Manders '33, fullback, and R. E. Leksel '31, each scored two touchdowns.

Michigan vs. Minnesota

Michigan came through a hard battle with Harvard and may find Minnesota every bit as formidable. Wisconsin had an easy workout with South Dakota State, winning 58 to 7 on power.

Ohio State found itself for the first time in several weeks, winning 27 to 0, from the United States Naval Academy at Baltimore. Capt. W. E. Fessler '31, end, on defense, back on offense, and L. G. Hinchman '33, quarterback, gained considerable ground, and the latter made two touchdowns. The defense was more coherent, and the forward pass attack attained brilliance for the first time in a big game this season. As the season advances it becomes apparent that Ohio State had one of the hardest schedules in the league, meeting Michigan. Northwestern and Wisconsin, all top notch elevens with plenty of power and one or two with exceptional cleverness. The Pittsburgh game Nov. 15 looks like another touch one.

Iowa was beaten 7 to 0 by Marquette in the closing stages of the game, when the Milwaukee boys got away with a long forward pass. Iowa has a chance with Penn State.

Illinois and Chicago should be well matched at the Midway here. The Illini was the only "Big Ten" team that failed out of four invading the East Nov. 8. They lost to the Army in New York, 13 to 0.

Leads Championship Contender

CAPT. H. H. B. BRUDER '31
Northwestern University Football Team of 1930.
John D. Jones

GOLFERS GATHER FOR THE MID-SOUTH OPEN

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Golf's touring professionals who swing to the South and its money tournaments during the winter months were assembled here Nov. 10 for the mid-South open.

Divided into two events, the mid-South carries $2500 in prize money. The first of the events is a 36-hole best-ball match Nov. 11, for which the winning pair will draw $600. Play Nov. 11 will be followed by a 36-hole open Wednesday with $400 top prize.

The entry list totaled 90 Nov. 10, including every recent winner of the national open except Bobby Jones.

Western Conference Scores

PURDUE		NORTHWESTERN	
20-Baylor	7	14-Tulane	0
13-Michigan	14	19-Ohio State	2
20-Iowa	0	32-Illinois	0
7-Wisconsin	6	45-Centre	7
25-Illinois	0	27-Minnesota	6
26-Chicago	7	25-Indiana	0
111	34	162	15

INDIANA		CHICAGO	
14-Miami	0	19-Ripon	0
0-Ohio State	23	7-Hillsdale	6
7-Okla. A. & M.	7	0-Wisconsin	34
0-Minnesota	6	0-Florida	19
0-So. Methodists	27	0-Mississippi	0
0-Notre Dame	27	0-Princeton	0
0-Northwestern	25	7-Purdue	26
21	115	33	85

ILLINOIS		WISCONSIN	
7-Iowa State	0	28-Carleton	0
27-Butler	0	34-Chicago	0
0-Northwestern	32	27-Pennsylvania	0
7-Michigan	15	6-Purdue	7
0-Purdue	25	0-Ohio State	0
0-West Point	13	58-S. D. State	7
41	85	153	14

IOWA		OHIO STATE	
38-Bradley	12	59-Mt. Union	0
0-Okla. A. & M.	6	23-Indiana	0
12-Centenary	19	2-Northwestern	19
0-Purdue	20	0-Michigan	13
7-Detroit	3	0-Wisconsin	0
0-Marquette	7	27-Annapolis	0
57	67	111	32

MICHIGAN		MINNESOTA	
33-Denison	0	48-S. D. State	0
7-Mich. N. S.	0	7-Vanderbilt	33
0-Mich. State	0	0-Stanford	0
14-Purdue	13	6-Indiana	0
13-Ohio State	0	6-Northwestern	27
15-Illinois	7	59-So. Dakota	0
6-Harvard	3		
88	23	126	60

HARKNESS TO COACH HOCKEY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Twenty-five men answered Capt. Arnold W. Kahn's call for preliminary hockey practice at Union College Nov. 10. Bill Harkness has been appointed coach succeeding Prof. Harold A. Larabee. Harkness is also varsity lacrosse coach and was coach of the team that tied last year with the United States Naval Academy for intercollegiate rating. The hockey team this year will be built around Captain Kahn, E. P. Foster Jr. '31, C. C. Savage '32, D. M. Stewart '32 and C. L. P. Townsend '32. Young and Nuckols of last year's freshman six, will be contenders for the forward posts. Fifteen freshmen also reported.

RECEIPTS OF GAME TO CHARITY

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Gov. Fred W. Green accepted the offer of the University of Michigan Nov. 10, to give the receipts of the football game between Michigan and Chicago at Ann Arbor on Nov. 22, to charity. The Governor, following a conversation with Fielding H. Yost, athletic director of the university, said the State of Michigan will undertake to sell 40,000 tickets to the game, at $3 apiece. He said he expected the university to sell an equal number. The Governor estimated Michigan's share of the proceeds would be $120,000.

Crescent Club Is First in Group One

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Group One					
Crescent Athletic Club	3	0	17	4	1.000
New York Athletic Club	2	1	14	7	.667
Yale Club	2	1	10	11	.667
Columbia University C.	1	2	10	11	.333
Princeton Club	1	2	5	16	.333
Harvard Club	0	3	7	14	.000
Group Two					
Bayside Tennis Club	2	0	12	2	1.000
City Athletic Club	2	1	13	8	.667
Fraternity Squash T. C.	1	1	8	8	.500
Park Ave. Squash Club	1	1	8	8	.500
Block Hall Club	0	3	5	16	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Crescent Athletic Club team took the lead all alone in the first group of the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championships Nov. 10, when the third round of the first two groups was played, by defeating Yale Club, 5 to 2. The Bayside Club is alone undefeated in the second group, as the result of a victory over Block Hall, 6 to 1, while Park Avenue Squash Club was defeated by City Athletic Club, 6 to 1.

In the other matches in group one, New York Athletic Club climbed up into second place through a victory over Columbia University Club, 5 to 2. Princeton Club managed to crawl into its first victory by the slightest of margins from Harvard Club, with the result hanging on the last few points of the final match between Louis B. Dailey Jr., and Morris Cooper Jr. Dailey won for Princeton Club, 15—4, 10—15, 15—11, after Cooper was leading at 11 to 10 in the final game. The summary:

GROUP ONE

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 2

Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated A. T. Mahan, Yale, 15—8, 15—10.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated H. F. Greer, Yale, 11—15, 15—9, 15—11.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated C. S. Weilich, Yale, 15—13, 15—10.

E. T. Gallaudet, Yale, defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, 15—10, 15—8.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated N. T. Lane Jr., Yale, 15—10, 18—15.

Paul Cavanaugh, Crescent, defeated O. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Yale, 15—8, 17—16.

M. H. Treadwell, Yale, defeated H. G. Treiss, Crescent, 15—11, 15—11.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 2

W. A. Durcan, New York, defeated E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia, 15—4, 13—18, 17—15.

E. A. Meyer, Columbia, defeated L. M. Powell, New York, 15—11, 15—11.

Sefton Tranter, New York, defeated Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia, 17—16, 18—17.

J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated D. D. Jackson, Columbia, 15—9, 10—15, 18—17.

M. D. Grant, New York, defeated E. G. Scarritt, Columbia, 15—12, 15—11.

E. B. Sanger, New York, defeated T. V. Barber, Columbia, 15—11, 15—10.

C. J. Herkert, Columbia, defeated I. W. Warshauer, New York, 15—7, 18—13.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, HARVARD CLUB 3

J. P. Poe, Princeton, defeated D. K. Clifford, Harvard, 4—15, 15—7, 15—10.

W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated C. S. White, Princeton, 15—8, 15—9.

F. S. Miley, Harvard, defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton, 15—10, 7—15, 15—12.

E. L. Crabbe, Princeton, defeated W. M. Chamberlain, Harvard, 15—4, 17—14.

L. B. Dailey Jr, Princeton, defeated Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard, 15—4, 10—15, 15—11.

M. C. Markham, Princeton, defeated J. S. Murphy, Harvard, 15—11, 15—6.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard, defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton, 15—13, 15—9.

GROUP TWO

BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 6, BLOCK HALL 1

George Abbott, Bayside, defeated C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, 15—12, 15—2.

John Wiley, Bayside, defeated C. J. Mengel, Block Hall, 15—10, 15—7.

W. C. Hoffman, Bayside, defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 15—9, 17—16.

H. G. Smith, Bayside, defeated S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, 15—9, 15—5.

A. M. Elliott, Bayside, defeated Joseph Elwes, Block Hall, 15—8, 15—5.

R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated G. A. Conroy Jr., Block Hall, 15—6, 18—13.

Francis Peterson, Block Hall, defeated Ralph Roberts, Bayside, 15—10, 10—15, 18—17.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6 PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 1

H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated M. H. Fischer, City, 13—15, 15—10, 15—12.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated Stanley Armstrong, Park Avenue, 18—15, 15—10.

T. A. Backer, City, defeated S. M. Morey, Park Avenue, 15—6, 17—14.

A. P. Heineman, City, defeated Carlos Lazo, Park Avenue, 17—18, 15—11, 15—9.

Walter Weingarten, City, defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, 11—15, 15—8, 15—5.

Herbert Henryson, City, won from R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, by default.

Carlton Block, City, defeated A. L. Barr, Park Avenue, 15—1, 15—3.

HOCKEY PLAYER OUT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League will probably have to do without the services of Wilfred Starr, wing, when they open their league campaign here Nov. 15 against the New Haven Eagles. Starr sustained a mishap in the locals' exhibition game with the Boston Bruins at Boston Nov. 8.

MAROONS HAVE STRONGER TEAM

Players of Sextet That Won Allan Cup Last Year Now on Roster

MONTREAL (AP)—Having signed practically intact one of the finest amateur hockey teams that Canada has produced in years, the Montreal Maroons are prepared to display a brilliant array of talent against Ottawa in its opening game Nov. 11, and the other National Hockey League teams during the coming season.

A team that already was strong, having headed the league's Canadian section last year only to lose to the Boston Bruins in the first playoff series, has been strengthened by the addition of Dave Kerr, goaler; Johnny Gallagher, defense; Paul Haynes and Huggins, centers, and Desse and Earl Roche, wingmen, of last year's Allan Cup winners, the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

The Maroons also have secured Lionel Conacher, a defense player of vast experience, to steady up its young rear guard. The defense of last year is gone. Clint Benedict, veteran goalie, has left the league he helped to make great and will be with Windsor in the International. Dunc Munro now is manager and George Boucher is coach. "Red" Dutton is with the New York Americans. However, the club's present defensive strength looks good with Kerr and "Flat" Walsh available for goals; Conacher and Gallagher and McVicar, formerly of Providence, as new defense material and Archie Wilcox of last year's squad. Munro also may play occasionally and Bill Phillips, who has been a forward, is breaking into the rear guard.

On the front rank, few teams look as strong as do the Maroons. Three able forward lines are available. First is the rugged, hard-hitting combination of Nels Stewart, "Babe" Siebert and "Hooley" Smith," all veterans and formidable around the other team's goal. The newcomer, Huggins, flanked by Dave Trottier and Jimmy Ward, will act as the second line and the third will be Paul Haynes and the Roche brothers.

To pare their squad down to the numbers permitted by the league, the Maroons had to send a strong contingent to the Windsor team, replacing three stars who were sold to the New York Americans. Benedict, Northcott, "Batt" Phillips and Robinson, who were with Montreal last year, will wear the uniforms of the "farm" team this season.

PICK-UPS

WHEN Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Athletics, recently released Pitcher Jack Quinn and Catcher Wally Schang, two more stars left the spotlight of America's national sport, probably forever. One by one the men that made records for many years under the "big top" are making room for the younger players. Both Quinn and Schang have spent considerable time in the majors. The former first played organized baseball as far back as 1903, and that with the Connellsville team of the Pennsylvania State League. He remained there for several seasons and was signed by Macon in the South Atlantic League in 1907. The following year found him with Richmond in the Virginia League and in 1909 was drafted by the New York Yankees. The Yanks released him to Rochester in 1912. That same club sold him to the Boston Braves in 1913, but he ignored the Boston club and signed with the Baltimore Federals. Under what is called the peace agreement he was sent to Vernon in the Pacific Coast League, where he began playing in 1916. The coast league was suspended in 1918 because of the war and Quinn finished the season with the Chicago Americans by permission.

The following year he was claimed by both the White Sox and Yankees and was awarded to the latter. He remained with the Yanks until 1921 and was traded to the Boston Red Sox. The Athletics secured him from Boston in the middle of the 1925 season by the waiver route, and there he stayed until Connie Mack recently did some house cleaning. His record is truly a remarkable one, inasmuch as he was the oldest active player in the game during the season just passed and still took part in his share of games. He was perhaps one of the cleanest living players ever to put on a uniform.

Schang's record, although not quite as lengthy a one, is outstanding. Records show that he began his playing career in 1910 with the Pullman team in the Buffalo City League. Buffalo in the International League signed him in 1912, where he stayed for one season. The Athletics secured him in the draft in 1913. On Dec. 14, 1917, he was traded to the Red Sox along with Bush and Strunk for a reported sum of $60,000 and players Gregg, Chet Thomas and Kopp. In 1921 he was traded to the Yankees along with Hoyt and Harper for Vick, Pratt, Ruel and Thormahlen. The St. Louis Browns secured him from the Yankees in 1926 and the Athletics got him back again in December, 1929, for Sammy Hale. Schang was one of the best receivers in recent years and will be missed by the followers of baseball.

Another set of brothers may become famous in baseball. Robert L. Johnson, an outfielder and right-handed batter and thrower, who was recently secured by the Athletics from the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League, is a brother to Roy Johnson, the brilliant young outfielder of the Detroit Tigers.

Babe Ruth, the Yankee veteran, who last season lost his home run crown to Hack Wilson of the Cubs, says he intends to do some pitching next year. It will be remembered that he pitched the last game of the season against the Red Sox in Boston, and defeated them quite easily. Incidentally he is the only left-hander in the game to have a perfect pitching record during 1930, one victory and no defeats.

Cy Williams, the veteran home-run hitter of the Phillies, may be manager of the Allentown club of the Eastern League. The possibility developed at a meeting of the club officials recently at Allentown, Pa.

AMBASSADOR BLISS OFFERS POLO CUP

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—The American Ambassador, Robert Woods Bliss, has offered a cup for permanent polo competition between United States and Argentine Army teams. The offer was contained in a letter from the Ambassador to Minister of War Medina, calling attention to the current visit of the United States team which will contest in the finals of the Argentine open championship against the Santa Paula team Nov. 11.

The American Ambassador declared such contests serve as a "wholesome means of encouraging good fellowship and mutual understanding." Ambassador Bliss also proposed that individual cups be given to the winners of the Nov. 11 match.

In his reply, the Argentine Minister of War accepted the proposal. Details of the competition will be referred to the United States and Argentine Polo Associations. The cup will remain in the possession of the Ministry of War of the country holding it.

OVER the NET

IF LAWN tennis matches were decided by points instead of games, Henry W. Austin would be the men's singles covered courts champion of England. In the final of the competition for that title this year he opposed Jean Borotra and, although the popular Frenchman won by 6—1, 0—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, "Bunny" Austin scored two more points, 130 to 128. Exactly a week previously Austin had beaten Borotra in two straight sets, at 6—3, 6—3, in a match for the International Club of Britain against the International Club of France. He then gained 60 aces to 45, so altogether in eight days he won four sets to three against his renowned opponent and earned 190 points against 173. A change has come over Borotra's game recently. The "Bounding Basque" bounds less frequently, and in place of the net-storming and mid-court acrobatics that so delighted the crowd has come a preference for baseline operations, more conservative of energy. Austin's game today is gaining in severity, apart from his service, which remains poor. His stroke production is perfect in style, and with greater stamina he would undoubtedly be a popular candidate for first place in a world ranking.

G. C. Frank (University of North Carolina and St. John's) won from B. W. Hone (Adelaide University and New College) in the final round of the Oxford University Freshmen's Tournament held recently, by three sets to one.

From the end of December until the end of April, 1931, there will be an active season for lawn tennis players and followers on the French Riviera. Of the 30-odd championships, three of them are official: Professional tournament Jan. 12 to 18 for the Bristol Cup and championships of France, with the professional doubles championship of the Cote d'Azur at Beaulieu; Championnats Scolaires et Militaires at Nice, April 4, 5 and 6; Championnats Regionaux at Nice, April 27 to May 3.

Hockey League to Have Seven Clubs

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—The American Hockey League will be a seven-team circuit instead of an eight-club affair, it was announced here Nov. 10, with the New York membership being moved to Minneapolis.

Difficulties in getting a financial backer and inability of the New York entry to find a suitable rink brought about the change, William F. Grant of Kansas City, president and secretary, said.

President Grant said the New York team will be shifted to Minneapolis intact, with P. L. Smithers, president of the Booth Fisheries and United States-Dominion Transportation Company, the financial backer.

Under the new arrangement, the same number of games, 48, will be played by each club, 24 in each city. The western teams, instead of playing three games in the East, now will play four, and vice versa.

CALDWELL IS FIRST IN EASTERN LEAGUE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Bruce Caldwell, former Yale University star athlete, and last season a member of the Albany Club, was the leading batter in the Eastern League in 1930, according to official averages just released. The young first baseman took part in 87 games and batted for .380, five points better than Alvin Powell of the New Haven club.

William Jarrett of Allentown made the most base hits with 217 and also collected the most runs batted in, 135. The greatest number of runs were scored by Harry Hesse of Allentown, 144. Ralph Boyle, who played part of the time with Providence and the other part with Albany, hit for the most bases, 324; the most triples, 22, and the most doubles, 49. Frank Rodgers of the New Haven club is the home run leader with 23.

Other leaders were as follows: Lyman Nason, Bridgeport, most sacrifice hits, 25; William Dreesen, Springfield, drew the most bases on balls, 120; Ray Fitzgerald, Bridgeport, stole the most bases, 50; Oscar Rodrigues, Allentown, was hit by pitched balls the most times, 15; Gerald Fitzgerald, Albany, went to bat the most times, 665, and William Karlon, Springfield, struck out the most times, 69.

The club batting honors went to New Haven with an average of .317. Albany batted second, with .301.

OVER 30 TURN OUT FOR B. U. ICE HOCKEY TEAM

Coach Wayland F. Vaughan, Yale '23, greeted a squad of over 30 candidates for the Boston University ice hockey team at the Boston Arena, Nov. 10. Paul R. Bergholtz, Richard French, and Ronald J. Weafer, all defense veterans, have returned to carry on those duties. The veteran goaltender, Burton C. Grodberg, is back, but he will find the competition pretty close with Eyerett Hartwell and Dan Harrington trying for the place. Harrington is out on the football gridiron at present but will report for hockey soon after the grid season closes.

Coach Vaughan has three wing veterans back for positions in Richard Lombard, Holmes Whitmore and Leo Baron. Among the newcomers are Arthur Wilson, formerly hockey and baseball star at Newton High, now a sophomore; Paul Toohey, formerly of Marquette University, and J. M. Walker.

SNODGRASS WINS 50-TO-40 MATCH

Ed Snodgrass, Boston entrant, was the outstanding victor when four matches were played in the eastern sectional pocket billiard championship at the Twentieth Century Billiard Room Nov. 10. In the two afternoon contests Phil Hirshberg, Newark, defeated Harry Schuler, Brooklyn, 50 to 39, and Charles Ryder of North Dartmouth, Mass., won from Charles Seaback, Boston, 50 to 39. Snodgrass scored a victory over Morgan Hughes of New York, 50 to 40, in one of the night contests. In the other Alfredo DeOro of New York defeated J. M. Mills of New York, 50 to 32.

Official Rules for Amateur Hockey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Official rules for playing amateur ice hockey in the United States are to be drawn up and adopted at the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to be held in Washington, D. C., later this month. Since the A. A. U. took over the promotion of the amateur game from the inactive United States Hockey Association a year ago, there have been no authorized rules for amateurs.

E. C. Delaporte, athletic director of the Chicago Athletic Association, initiated the move to have the amateur rules brought up to date. Mr. Delaporte, formerly director of physical educational activities of the Chicago Board of Education, now heads the hockey committee of the Central Association of the A. A. U., and as such is taking steps to develop hockey not only in Chicago, but in the middle West.

An effort is being made to draw the colleges and the leading athletic clubs into a college-club hockey league. A. H. Pritzlaff, public schools athletic director, announces that six high schools are ready to put hockey teams into action, for the first time, provided they can get a place to play important games before a crowd. One high school, Lane Tech, has equipped a team and drawn up a schedule.

Mr. Delaporte has found the park boards in Chicago kindly toward the construction of outdoor hockey rinks. The South Parks have built one on the Midway for years, and will build others this season if the demand is made in neighborhoods. West Parks had three that were seldom used last year, and an organized attempt to bring the boys' attention to the availability of these courts is to be made. The Lincoln Park board will erect two or three, and the City Parks and Playgrounds Department will build three.

Negotiations have been opened with the Chicago Stadium, where the Black Hawks and the Shamrocks are to play big league games, for the use of the stadium on idle afternoons and nights for the games of the Chicago Amateur Hockey Association, and the colleges and high schools. If the stadium goes ahead with its plans to encourage public skating, it will be able to maintain its ice for longer periods, and the amateur teams will be able to get exclusive use of it for games more frequently.

The Central A. A. U. committee, which appears to be headed for definite results this season, is composed of Delaporte, chairman; Charles Sidebotham, vice-chairman; Frank Schreiber, F. W. Kahler of Minneapolis, A. E. Bergman of Janesville, Wis., A. H. Pritzlaff, C. H. Dohney and H. G. Reynolds.

HOCKEY PLAYERS REPORT AT M. I. T.

About 50 hockey candidates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported to Coach William J. Stewart on Nov. 10 and held a meeting to discuss plans for the coming season. Both varsity and freshman candidates reported, 30 of the former and 20 of the latter turning out.

Prospects for the season are fairly good, as only three of last year's regulars will be missing. Capt. W. E. Cullinan Jr. '30, right wing; D. V. Lucey, center, and P. J. Riley '30, goalie, are the ones who leave vacant spots on the team. Riley's position will be the most difficult to fill.

A. F. Coleman '31 has been the substitute goal tender for two seasons, and R. H. Hanson '32 for one. These two men will most likely take turns guarding the nets. The freshman team of last year sends up three prospects in R. L. Garrett '33, R. H. White '33, and Donald Whiston '33.

H. S. Ford Jr. '31 and T. W. Regan '32 are candidates for the wing positions, and at defense there are Capt. B. P. Hazeltine 3d '31 and O. P. Peterson Jr. '32. P. G. W. Hall '31, letterman in crew and coach of the winning field-day crew, is an experienced center ice player. J. A. Finnerty '32 and Obinawski, the latter formerly of Dartmouth, are expected to test the veterans for places.

Coach Stewart has announced that practice will begin at 7 o'clock on Nov. 12, and will continue at that early hour three times each week. The varsity schedule follows:

Dec. 11—Harvard at Boston Garden; 13—Princeton at Princeton; 19—Boston University at Boston Arena.

Jan. 7—Northeastern at Boston Arena; 9—Boston University at Boston Arena; 17—Williams at Williamstown; 31—United States Military Academy at West Point.

Feb. 3—St. Stephen's at Annandale-on-the Hudson; 25—Dartmouth at Hanover; 27—Brown at Providence.

YALE'S CAPTAINS TO MEET

NEW YORK (AP)—Yale University's football captains for the past 10 years will attend the tenth annual party of the Yale Club of Montclair, N. J., in Nick Roberts' barn at Montclair, Dec. 6, according to an announcement Nov. 10. The captains include Malcolm P. Aldrich '22, leader of the 1921 team; R. E. Jordan '23, 1922; W. N. Mallory '24, 1923; W. M. Lovejoy '25, 1924; J. H. Joss '26, 1925; P. W. Bunnell '27, 1926; W. A. Webster '29, 1927; M. H. Eddy '29, 1928; W. W. Greene '30, 1929, and F. T. Vincent '31, 1930.

ST. CATHARINES Y. M. C. A. WINS

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. (AP)—The St. Catharines Y. M. C. A. team carried off the honors in the annual mile-a-man road race from St. Catharines to Niagara Falls Nov. 10, bringing the two-year reign of the Falls Harriers Club to an end.

FIXED TRUST RULING

The first formal recognition of fixed trusts by the New York Stock Exchange came when the exchange issued a ruling requiring members selling the stocks of trusts in which beneficiaries are not entitled to interest accruing on dividends and other trust money, to make full publicity of the fact.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 81

MICHAEL J. NEVILLE
New York Americans, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Toronto St. Pats of the National Hockey League in the 1924-25 season. He was born at Grand Mere, Que., Oct. 11, 1903. He is a lefthand shot, weighs 168 pounds and plays center. His record:

1921-22—Grand Mere, Sr. Quebec A. H. A.
1922-23—Sons of Ireland, Quebec A. H. A.
1923-24—Three Rivers, Quebec
1924-25—London Seniors-Toronto, National H. L.
1925-26—Toronto St. Pats, National Hockey League
1926-27—Hamilton, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1927-28—Hamilton-Stratford, Can. Pro. H. L. champions
1928-29—Windsor, Canadian Professional Hockey League champions
1929-30—Windsor, International Hockey League
1930-31—N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League

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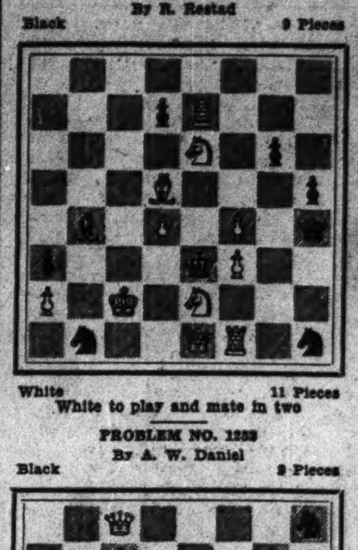
PROBLEM NO. 1251
By R. Restad

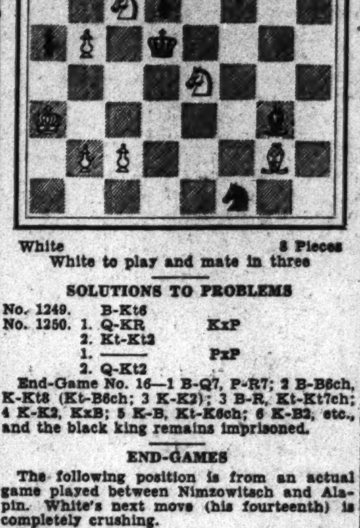
Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1252
By A. W. Daniel

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1249. B-Kt6
No. 1250. 1. Q-KR KxP
2. Kt-Kt2
1. —— PxP
2. Q-Kt2

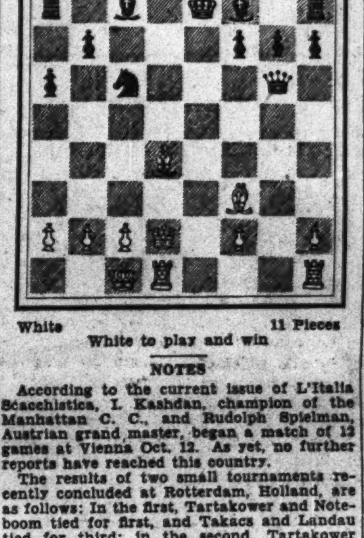
End-Game No. 16—1 B-Q7, P-R7; 2 B-B6ch, K-Kt8 (Kt-B6ch; 3 K-K2); 3 B-R, Kt-Kt7ch; 4 K-K2, KxB; 5 K-B, Kt-K6ch; 6 K-B2, etc., and the black king remains imprisoned.

END-GAMES

The following position is from an actual game played between Nimzowitsch and Alapin. White's next move (his fourteenth) is completely crushing.

End-Game No. 17

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

According to the current issue of L'Italia Scacchistica, I. Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan C. C., and Rudolph Spielman, Austrian grand master, began a match of 12 games at Vienna Oct. 12. As yet, no further reports have reached this country.

The results of two small tournaments recently concluded at Rotterdam, Holland, are as follows: In the first, Tartakower and Noteboom tied for first, and Takacs and Landau tied for third; in the second, Tartakower first, Takacs second, Noteboom third and Landau fourth.

E. Tholfsen, former champion, is leading in the annual championship tournament of the Marshall C. C. with three straight victories. Arthur Dake and F. Reinfeld follow by half a point.

Here is a brilliant game from the Liége tournament. Weenick is a well-known Dutch problem composer.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

	Tartakower White	Weenick Black		Tartakower White	Weenick Black
1	P-K4	P-QB3	24	B-B7ch	K-B
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	25	B-B6	P-Kt4
3	P-KB3(a)	P-K3	26	R-B2	KxB
4	B-K3	PxP	27	BxRch	K-Kt
5	Kt-Q2	PxP	28	B-B6(i)	R-K
6	KKtxP(b)	Kt-B3	29	R-Q	B-B
7	B-Q3	P-QKt3(c)	30	P-B4	B-K3
8	Q-K2	B-Q3	31	P-QKt3	K-R2
9	CastlesKR	QKt-Q2	32	P-KR3	K-Kt3
10	Kt-B4	B-B2	33	P-KKt4	P-QR4
11	QKt-K5	B-Kt2	34	K-Kt2	P-R5
12	KtxKBP!(d)	KxKt	35	K-B3	PxP
13	Kt-Kt5ch	K-K2(e)	36	PxP	P-Kt4
14	KtxKP!	KxKt	37	PxP	R-QKt
15	B-QB4ch	K-K2	38	PxP	RxPch
16	B-B4ch	Kt-K4(f)	39	K-Kt2	P-R4
17	PxKt	Q-Q5ch	40	B-R8	K-R2
18	K-R	Kt-Q4	41	R-B6	R-Kt7ch
19	B-Kt5ch	K-K	42	K-R	B-Kt6
20	Q-R5ch(g)	P-Kt3	43	R-Q7ch	KxB
21	Q-B3	Kt-B5	44	R-B8ch	B-Kt
22	QxKt	QxQ	45	RxKB	PxP
23	RxQ	P-KR3(h)	46	QR-B8(j)	Resigns

(a) This move is made with the object of giving away a P, if Black so chooses. For example, after 3 . . . PxP; 4 PxP, P-K4; 5 Kt-KB3, PxP; 6 B-B4, Black's only move seems to be B-Kt5ch. If then, 7 P-B3, PxP; 8 BxPch, K-K2 with good chances.

(b) White gets a promising attack for the gambit P.

(c) Black handles this part of the game poorly. Probably the best course is to castle as soon as possible, and hope to be able to withstand White's K-side onslaught. B-K2 would be an improvement on any of his next three moves.

(d) The decisive stroke, although Black manages to hold out for 34 more moves.

(e) Obviously after 13 . . . K-Kt; 14 KtxP, Q-Kt; 15 KtxB, QxKt; 16 B-B4.

(f) If 16 . . . K-B; 17 BxB, QxB; 18 Q-K6, Kt-Kt; 19 RxKtch, etc.

(g) Played to force a "hole" at B6.

(h) If R-KB, 24 RxRch, KxR; 25 R-KB6ch, K-K; 26 R-B7!

(i) The rest is a matter of routine.

(j) Black's last hope! If 46 PxP, R-Kt8ch; 47 K-Kt2, R-Kt8ch, drawing by perpetual check owing to the stalemate position of the Black K.

Here is the individual encounter between the two leaders in the Frankfort tournament. It was Nimzowitsch's only draw and shows Kashdan steering a safe course through the intricacies of a difficult ending.

NIMZOWITSCH'S OPENING

	Nimzowitsch White	Kashdan Black		Nimzowitsch White	Kashdan Black
1	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24	K-B2	P-QKt4
2	P-QKt3	P-Q4	25	PxP	PxP
3	B-Kt2	P-B4	26	R(K)-QKt	P-B3
4	P-K3	Kt-B3	27	Kt-B3	R(Kt)-Kt2
5	B-Kt5	Q-Kt3	28	Kt-Q2	R-R2
6	BxKtch	QxB	29	P-B4	B-B3
7	P-Q3	P-KKt3	30	PxP	BxP
8	QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	31	K-K3	B-B3
9	Q-K2	Castles	32	RxR	RxR
10	P-QR4	R-Q	33	P-Kt3	B-Q4
11	Castles	P-QKt3	34	R-QB	R-R4
12	KR-K	P-QR3	35	P-R3	P-K4
13	P-K4	PxP	36	PxP	PxP
14	KtxP	KtxKt	37	Kt-K4	BxP
15	BxB	KxB	38	KtxP	B-Q4
16	QxKt	QxQ	39	Kt-K4	R-R7
17	RxQ	R-R2	40	R-B7ch	K-R3
18	QR-K	P-K3	41	Kt-B6	B-Kt3
19	Kt-K5	B-Kt2	42	P-R4	P-Kt4
20	R(K4)-K3	B-Q4	43	R-B6?	PxP
21	P-KB4	R-B2	44	PxP	R-R4
22	R-QR	R-QKt	45	K-K4	R-B2
23	R(K3)-K	P-KR4			Drawn

43 R-K7 would have given White very good winning chances. Both players were probably pressed for time, however.

BARNARD PREPARING REPORT

CHICAGO (AP)—Back from his annual vacation Nov. 11, President Ernest S. Barnard of the American League began preparation of his annual report to be submitted to club owners and officials next month. President Barnard said he was ready to make a battle to eliminate the sacrifice fly rule.

BATES COLLEGE RETAINS TITLE

Defeats Nearest Rival in N. E. I. A. A. Cross-Country Race by 17 Points

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY STANDING

College	Pts.
Bates College, Lewiston, Me.	32
University of New Hampshire, Durham	49
University of Maine, Orono	85
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	118
Connecticut Agricultural College	149
College of the Holy Cross, Worcester	165
Rhode Island State College, Kingston	173
Northeastern University, Boston	177
Boston University	234

When Henry A. Hazen '31 of Lebanon and the University of New Hampshire faced the starting gun Nov. 10 in the eighteenth annual New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association varsity cross-country run at Franklin Field, he was out to beat one runner, an old athletic rival in Norman E. Whitten '31 of Lee, Me., and Bates College. Not only did Hazen lead Harrier Whitten to the finish mark, he beat the whole field for individual honors. His time was 27m. 28 1-5s., smashing the record for the five-mile course. Whitten beat Donald B. Gilman '32 of Quincy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the finish tape by the slim margin of one second. Runner Whitten's time was 27m. 51s. The race was held under ideal weather conditions, with firm, dry footing. There was a large crowd gathered at the finish.

Bates College retained the team championship with 32 points, placing runners second, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth. The scoring Bates runners, besides Whitten, were: H. Ellsworth Hobbs '32 of Hampton, N. H.; Wallace E. Viles '31 of Anson, Stuart W. Jones '31 of Lee and Lewis W. Hayes '31 of Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y. Viles, Jones and Hayes crossed the line hand in hand in 28m. 37s. Hobbs' time was 28m. 24s.

University of New Hampshire was second in the team championship with 49 points, placing runners first, fifth, thirteenth, fourteenth and sixteenth. They were, beside Hazen, David A. deMoulpied '33 of Manchester, Harvey G. Roberge '33 of Berlin, N. H.; William G. Andberg '33 of West Concord, and Albert C. Lazure '31 of Berlin, N. H.

A University of New Hampshire lad, Henry Raduazo of Concord, set the pace in the freshman three-mile race, winning it in record time of 16m. 57 2-5s. Charles W. Hall of M. I. T. was second; while Lawrence B. Jackson of Maine, was third; Theodore A. Earl of Maine, fourth; and Ray McManus, Holy Cross star, fifth.

The University of Maine freshmen carried off team honors with 49 points, while University of New Hampshire was second with 56; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third, with 86; Holy Cross, fourth, with 126; then in order were: Rhode Island State, 129; Bates College, 131; Northeastern, 172; and Massachusetts Agricultural College, 228.

The first 25 finishers in the varsity race and their times follow:

	m.	s.
1—Henry A. Hazen, New Hampshire	27	28 1/5
2—Norman E. Whitten, Bates	27	51
3—Donald B. Gilman, M. I. T.	27	52
4—Everett A. Gunning, Maine	28	17
5—David A. deMoulpier, N. H.	28	22
6—H. Ellsworth Hobbs, Bates	28	24
7—Wallace E. Viles, Bates	28	37
7—Stuart W. Jones, Bates	28	37
7—Lewis W. Hayes, Bates	28	37
10—Charles P. Greenleaf, Northeastern	28	38
11—Eugene B. Brooks, Maine	28	40
12—Charles N. White, Conn State	28	46
13—Harvey G. Roberge, N. H.	28	48
14—William G. Andberg, N. H.	28	49
15—Burrill C. Earp, B. U.	28	51
16—Albert C. Lazure, N. H.	28	52
17—Russell H. Chapman, Bates	28	55
18—Kenneth Cuneo, Holy Cross	28	56
19—Harry E. Booth, Maine	29	04
20—Arthur P. Arnold, R. I. State	29	05
21—Matthew Blake, Holy Cross	29	28
22—Stuart A. Richardson, N. H.	29	28
23—Stephen T. Mank, Maine	29	35
24—Langley U. Morang, Northeastern	29	36
25—John J. McNiff, M. I. T.	29	37

Parents Continue Clean Movie Drive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Continuation of its campaign for "better and cleaner motion pictures" was voted at the concluding session of the thirtieth annual convention of the New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers here on Nov. 7.

The delegates also unanimously indorsed a resolution approving the action of President Hoover in naming a national child welfare commission and urged continued operation of that body.

Complete observance of all laws of the state and nation was urged in another resolution, "as such observances are fundamentally necessary and essential to the preservation of democracy."

Inclusion in high school curriculums of citizenship, parent education, vocational training and thrift courses also were advanced in other resolutions.

DELAWARE TO ATTACK PRICE OF GASOLINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del. — Gov. C. Douglass Buck has opened a campaign against gasoline filling stations, and has directed the Attorney-General to prepare indictments and have 40 of the companies brought to trial on the charge of maintaining a price agreement, thus stifling competition.

Some of the concerns marked for court action have since reduced the price of gasoline one cent a gallon, from 20 cents to 19 cents, which includes three cents tax. Maryland, the adjacent State, is buying gasoline at 18 cents a gallon, including the State tax of four cents a gallon.

Governor Buck holds that the price agreement maintaining the high selling schedule costs Delaware motorists $1,000,000 a year.

VERMONT HOCKEY SCHEDULE

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Eleven games are included in the 1931 hockey schedule of the University of Vermont, which was announced Nov. 10. The schedule follows: Jan. 9—Colgate, Hamilton, N. Y.; 10—Hamilton, Clinton, N. Y.; 15—Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.; 17—Amherst; 30—St. Stephens; Feb. 7—Norwich, Northfield; 10—St. Stephens; Feb. 7—Norwich, Northfield; 10—Norwich; 13—Rensselaer, Troy, N. Y.; 14—United States Military Academy, West Point; 17—Middlebury; 21—Middlebury.

EDUCATIONAL

Experiments in Character Training

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

"WHO made thee a ruler and a judge over us?" is the age-old challenge of youth to authority. We hear it again on the lips of our children: "Who says so?" The old-fashioned disciplinarian was wont to reply: "Because I say so," and there the matter ended. I find it a better plan to reply, "Not I, but the moral laws, which govern you and me, make this demand on you." I then explain to the pupil certain fundamentals of right and wrong, which Baden-Powell formulates so simply in his Scout law. Then I show how obedience is not the gloomy end but the hopeful beginning of the path of moral training.

Nurse Cavell told us that patriotism, alone, "is not enough," and neither is obedience. Certain personal experiments have given me some insight into the value and possibilities of Baden-Powell's delightful methods of character training. For instance, in a Brownie Pack, two children upset all our meetings by their unruly behavior, based on a desire for notoriety. Their daily teachers might exercise control over them, but I would lead them in the paths of self-control, and so I began to tell them a story of a band of Brown Knights, whose duty it was to rid the land of dragons.

A witch transformed two of the Knights into "boggarts," and in a moment their handsomeness turned to ugliness and their armor to dirty rags. As their touch would have infected their companions similarly, the King was regretfully obliged to banish the two Knights, but they were told that if they sought out the "Wise Woman on the Hill" she would help them find a certain magic word, which would restore them to their knighthood.

There the story came to an end, but the children had seized the underlying meaning and were agog with impatience to find the magic word. The "Wise Woman" was well known to the Brownies, and it was to her kitchen that the "boggarts" repaired at the subsequent meetings, instead of to the Brownie clubroom. There they were assigned various domestic tasks, and in return for each one satisfactorily performed they received one letter of the magic word. These trials revealed unsuspected qualities of diligence and determination in these seemingly "difficult" children. When all the letters had been won, the following little ceremony was enacted. The "boggarts" were hidden in the passage, while "Brown Owl" produced the Register, and announced to the Brownies that the time appointed for the quest of the magic word had now expired and the names of the delinquent Brownies must be struck off the Register. However, in response to the children's pleadings, she agreed to wait a little longer—and a little longer—until, just as she was putting pen to paper, the triumphant "boggarts" rushed in and proudly exhibited the magic word, "Brownie," to the curious Pack. The story of the "Prodigal Son" completed the episode.

Thoughtfulness and Justice

When taken away for a holiday, Brownies are apt to leave their possessions strewn all over the house. The "Lost Property" thus accumulated became with us an excuse for a daily game of "forfeits." The children derived much amusement from inventing fresh penances for each other, until the game had perforce to be dropped for lack of victims. Some other thoughtless people, whom I once taught, also tackled their failings in an equally characteristic and effective manner. They suffered from an inconvenient incapacity to remember to give in their exercise books for correction. Thursday after Thursday brought the usual crop of excuses, more or less ingenious. Finally, I told the girls I was at my wits end and appealed for advice. Some of the remedies suggested to me seemed altogether too drastic. However, one girl finally evolved an acceptable plan, and next week everyone appeared wearing a jaunty little blue rosette, supposed to resemble a forget-me-not, "so that we shan't forget to give our books in," was the explanation. And though the little boutonnières were soon discarded, the memory remained and the giving-in of the books became an ingrained habit.

Truthfulness, like every other virtue, can only be inculcated through example. We may obtain a form of obedience through fear, but it is example that really counts. Once, in the interests of discipline, I committed myself to certain statements which, on later reflection, I decided were not strictly true. Did the end justify me in creating a false impression? I decided it did not, and so I arrived at the next meeting, carrying my Guide badge in my pocket. I then explained that, as the first Guide Law maintained that "A Guide's honor is to be trusted," I could not honestly consider myself a Guide until I had rectified my mistake. The immediate result of this little episode was that everyone showed renewed interest in the Guide Law, and the whole problem of truth-telling, white lies and half-truths, came in for serious consideration. "I s'pose I must tell you the truth, Captain," remarked one Guide, a little later, checking the plausible excuse, which was obviously rising to her lips.

Courage and Steadfastness

It is most interesting to watch how acting influences character, especially when the plays are specially written for the girls taking part. One Guide had played the part very successfully of a Cavalier lady, and had won the hearts of the audience by her noble bearing in the hour of defeat. Later, this girl was deprived of her patrol leadership for an act of forgetfulness. The unexpected pluck and good humor with which she accepted the trying situation proved that she had truly identified herself with the noble Royalist. Both had learned to "smile under difficulties."

One Guide Company developed a strong sense of loyalty and purposeful endeavor through adopting as their mascot a small model of Christopher Columbus's galleon. We read Kipling's "The Ship That Found Herself," and began to find ourselves as well. We adopted as our motto the Scriptural passage beginning: "They that go down to the sea in ships." We realized that, should we lapse from the Guide Law, we should become a pirate ship, sailing under false colors. When a girl left the company, the symbolism slightly changed. She now became a ship herself, starting on her life's voyage.

Into the world we go like ships,
From different stocks and docks and slips.
And one little boat is cast away
On its very first trip in Babbacombe Bay
While another rides safe to Port Natal.
(Hood)

At her last meeting we would give the departing Guide one of the little mascots, as a souvenir.

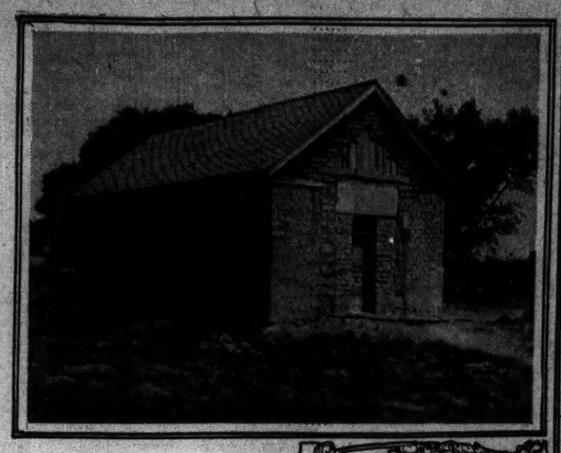
We might have chosen a pretty toy,
A vessel of gold to give you joy.
We chose instead this sea-battered galleon!

Though gems be costly, they cannot sing.
No message nor mem'ries can they bring.
Romance is writ on the sails o' this galleon.

And then, standing on the steps of the clubroom, we would launch her forth into the night, holding up a torch to guide her on her way. I have since been touched by seeing how staunchly our little ships have held to their course in the face of difficulties and dilemmas.

In ways such as these may character be developed. Although to thrust self-government on children unprepared for it would be to invite chaos and disorder, I believe that girls, allowed to expand morally and intellectually on the lines indicated, would finally develop a political system of their own, better than any that grown-ups could devise for them. Knowing their own needs and those of their fellows better than we can, they would verily transform their school days.

D. H.



In New Mexico One-Room Schools Like This One on the Left Are Being Replaced by the Modern Consolidated Type Like the One on the Right. The Lower View Is of a New Building in Bernalillo County, Which Is to Be Used as an Experimental School Where Teachers Will Be Trained to Hold Key Positions in 45 Rural Districts.

Key Teachers for Rural Sections

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sante Fe, N. M.

WITH a fund of $60,000 provided by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and $25,000 from Senator Brownson M. Cutting of Santa Fe, the rural schools of New Mexico began a new era of progress this fall. This money will be used to aid a training and experimental school covering a period of five years. Since the office of the superintendent of public instruction is an elective one extending over only two years, the experimental school has been placed under the school of education of the University of New Mexico.

The great progress attained in the southern states during the past decade is largely attributable to the aid given by the Rockefeller and Rosenwald Foundations in bettering rural schools. It is due to the constant zeal of Atanacio Montoya, superintendent of public instruction, that the Rockefeller Foundation has recognized the need for help in New Mexico and has made this first contribution for providing a laboratory for rural school teachers and children.

Problem in Spanish

The problem of rural education in New Mexico is a difficult one on account of the large Spanish-speaking population. There is but one city of 30,000 and only three or four of 10,000; consequently education must meet conditions in rural Spanish-speaking communities and raise the general standard of living and social conditions. State laws require that all schools shall be conducted in English. In the past trained Anglo teachers (as the English-speaking citizens are called in New Mexico) have not been successful in these communities because they did not understand conditions or language. Also primitive living conditions and seven-month schools offered no inducements. As a result there were large areas without properly trained teachers. Educators of the State are of the opinion that if the native Spanish-American people can be encouraged to secure proper training, they will best lead their own people in rural education.

The new training school will make a concerted attempt to prepare native Spanish-speaking teachers for this work. For this a group of rural teachers will be invited to observe and work in the experimental school for one month. The gift fund will pay all traveling expenses and the salary of a substitute while the teacher is away. In a year this plan contemplates giving a concentrated training to 45 rural teachers who will be key teachers in their respective communities. It also provides for a $500 scholarship and free tuition at a university for five Spanish-speaking teachers of proved ability and experience.

The plans for the experimental school have been worked out in a practical way. The school selected is a new building in Bernalillo County with an attendance of 300 Spanish-speaking children. The regular county budget for the school will continue and be supplemented by the gift funds to provide modern equipment and the extra salaries involved in procuring a highly specialized faculty. Teaching plans have been modeled after the Lincoln School in New York City.

Dr. Winship Commends

The merits of this plan have met with the admiration of such educators as Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, who wrote to Superintendent Montoya: "I think I was never so happy over anything as your prospective rural school training laboratory. It is a glorious vision and will be one of the great achievements in the promotion of better country life."

It is a far step ahead for the children of rural New Mexico who never before have received adequate school training. It is consistent that this plan should have been perfected during the term of office of Superintendent Atanacio Montoya who is himself of the Spanish-speaking race. During his career of 35 years both as a teacher in county schools and at the State University, Mr. Montoya has come to be known as one of the foremost educators in the country and shows in his own life what his people are capable of accomplishing.

Books for Teacher and Child

In this series of 11 articles which have appeared on Tuesdays and Saturdays a teacher in England has answered some of the questions commonly asked of young teachers searching for the best material. The books mentioned are published in England and in most cases also in the United States. They are intended merely by way of suggestion as to type of literature and may be supplemented through the help of booksellers, libraries, and publishers' lists. Many publishers on both sides of the Atlantic issue beautiful illustrated editions of the classics at reasonable prices, and in the case of the sagas, epics and similar literary material, many collections of stories wisely selected and suitable for young people are available.

XI—Records of Reading

By DOROTHY THODY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE last paper it was suggested that the teacher should keep some kind of record of the books read by each child over a stated time. This serves both for interest and later suggestions, since, referring to his list, and to the child's own notebook, the teacher can safely recommend a book knowing that the time is ripe. In the following lists a child's progress in private reading (as distinct from "study" and "class" books), is followed through three terms in an English school. Where a dotted line occurs the teacher has made suggestions, based upon his observation of the speed, depth of interest, mental and social development, etc., of the child. Where no such line occurs, the child developed unaided. In each case the name and writer of the book, the date of beginning and finishing, and a note or brief commentary (if the child wished to add this) was entered by him in his own notebook.

EDITH G. (12-13.)

Rip Van Winkle, Irving.
Way of Poetry, Drinkwater.
Christmas Carol, Dickens.
Fairy Tales, Anderson.
Stories from Morte d'Arthur. (Told by Thompson.)
Silas Marner, Eliot.
Jane Eyre, Brontë.
Vanity Fair, Thackeray.
Rose and the Ring, Thackeray.
She, Haggard.
Old St. Paul's, Ainsworth.
Tower of London, Ainsworth.
Antiquary, Scott.
Red Gauntlet, Scott.
Under the Greenwood Tree, Hardy.
Mayor of Casterbridge, Hardy.

JOHN H. (11-12.)

Moses, My Otter, Frances Pitt.
My Friend Toto, R. Kearton.
My Dog Simba, R. Kearton.
Bird's Nests, R. Kearton.
Birds of the Countryside, Porter.
Birds in a Village, Hudson.
Parts of Natural History of Selbourne, White.
Wild Life at Home, R. Kearton.

* * *

Owd Bob, Olivant.
Canoemates, Munroe.
Knight of the White Cross, Henty.
Kidnapped, Stevenson.
The Black Arrow, Stevenson.
Typhoon, Conrad.
Walrus Hunters, Dale.
Out on the Pampas, Henty.
Land of the Waters, Henty.
Three Men in a Boat, Jerome.
Diary of a Pilgrimage, Jerome.
Nature Studies, Forbes.
Bee-Keeping, Up-to-Date, Flower.

(Notice how this boy, in spite of an attempt to widen his interest in reading, and to introduce stories, has brought himself back to the study of natural history.)

NANCY H. (11-12)

Fairy Tales, Andersen.
Fairy Tales, Grimm.
Jewel's Story Book, Burnham.
Little Women, Alcott.
Silas Marner, Eliot.
Fairy Tales, Grimm (second reading).
Treasure Island, Stevenson.
My Dog, Simba, Kearton.
Silas Marner (second reading).
Silas Marner (third reading).
Jewel's Story Book (second reading)

* * *

Villette, Brontë.
Jane Eyre, Brontë.
Shirley, Brontë.
Agnes Grey, Anne Brontë.
Story and Rhyme, de la Mare.
Told Again, de la Mare.
Peacock Pie, de la Mare.
For Your Delight, de la Mare.

(Left to herself, this girl reads one author as exhaustively as possible.)

EDNA L. (12-13)

Four Stories, Conrad.
Tom Brown's Schooldays, Hughes.
Rupert of Hentzau, Hope.
Viper of Milan, Bowen.
In the Days of Bruce, Aguilar.
Ivanhoe, Scott.
Talisman, Scott.
Red Gauntlet, Scott.
Black Arrow, Stevenson.
Kidnapped, Stevenson.
Treasure Island, Stevenson.
Eric Brighteyes, Haggard.
Kenilworth, Scott.
The Path of the King, Buchan.
Wonder Book, Hawthorne.
The Jungle Books, Kipling.
King Solomon's Mines, Haggard.
Hunting Tower, Buchan.
Adventures in Friendship, Grayson.
The Friendly Road, Grayson.
Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith.
Cloister and the Hearth, Reade.
Those Difficult Years, Baldwin.
An Autumn Sowing, Benson.
John Halifax, Mrs. Craik.

HAROLD C. (13-14.)

A Book of Story Poems.
A Book of Ballads.
In the Green Jungle (author untraced.)
The Air Scout, Strang.
The Flying Boat, Strang.
Food of the Gods, Wells.
Kipps, Wells.
Forty-Five Guardsmen, Dumas.
The Lion of St. Mark, Henty.
A Book of Ballads (2nd reading).
The Man in Black, Weyman.
Manco the Peruvian Chief, Kingston.
People of the Mist, Haggard
House in the Water, Roberts.

* * *

Ivanhoe, Scott.
Red Gauntlet, Scott.
Talisman, Scott.
The Light That Failed, Kipling.
The Three Mulla Mulgars, de la Mare.
Deerslayer, Cooper.

BASIL D. (12-13)

Little Women, Alcott.
Fairy Tales, Grimm.
Rip Van Winkle, Irving.
Adventures of Odysseus, King's Treasuries Series.
Tale of Two Cities, Dickens.
Fairy Tales, Grimm (second reading).
Cloister and the Hearth, Reade.

Scarlet Pimpernel, Orczy.
Ivanhoe, Scott.
Fortunes of Nigel, Scott.
Martin Rattler, Ballantyne.
Treasure Island, Stevenson.
Westward Ho, Kingsley.
Many Cargoes, Jacobs.
Frenzied Fiction, Leacock.
Doctor Nikola, Boothby.
Brass Bottle, Anstey.
With Wellington to Waterloo, Avery.
Thirty-nine Steps, Buchan.
John Macnab, Buchan.
Antiquary, Scott.
Kidnapped, Stevenson.

This should explode the theory that good literature does not appeal to the child. If he can get it, there is sufficient to be enjoyed by even the most unlikely child; and free and intelligent use of the library, and frank discussions with teacher, friend and librarian will put him in the way. When once the child can read Haggard, Charlotte Brontë, some of Hardy, R. L. S., Ainsworth, Weyman and Leacock—to mention a few taken at random from the lists above quoted, he has made a permanent break with less virile fare.

The second biennial meeting of the the International Federation of Home and School will be held in Denver, Colo., in connection with the fourth biennial convention of the World Federation of Education Associations the last week in July, 1931.

"Common Objectives of Home and School" will be the general topic of the three sessions in the section arranged by the international federation. Sub-topics for the three sessions will be, nursery, kindergarten, and elementary school; the secondary school; and social adjustment on all age levels.

The Parent

Glasgow, Scotland

Dear Editors:

I have been so helped by reading the Parent column that I consider it a joyful duty to express my gratitude.

Some time ago, a mother unfolded in this column, the idea that when a child is handling a breakable article, the parent's advice should be "Take care of it," and not, as so often is the case, "Don't break it." Our little girl, now 2½ years old, has responded to this thought, and to see her handling delicate things with great care, and no fear of any breakage, is a delight.

We have found that "baby talk" as used by some parents is quite unnecessary, and have never spoken to our child in anything but plain language. Consequently she has never had to unlearn what we have previously taught her.

When 15 months old she was given a book containing the alphabet and was told each letter's name—not all at once, but at intervals ranging over several weeks. And even then quite casually she discovered similar letters on street and shop sign and took a positive interest in finding these familiar funny marks for herself and calling them by name.

When she was two years old we took her to Sunday school, and she looks forward to it with eagerness.

I noticed a recent letter in the column asking for experience concerning the age at which children could profitably attend Sunday school. I am thankful I took her when I did, as she joined the other children very happily and never showed any sign of shyness.

With all good wishes to the Parent Column. (Mrs.) F. H.

* * *

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column is furnishing me with so much that is helpful, and I am compiling a scrapbook with articles of interest from this column so that I may refer to them again and again in the future.

I have found that children usually do what we expect of them, and they do certainly feel our mental attitude toward them. It of course follows that it is most important that we hold a loving, constructive concept of them.

In raising our small baby girl, who has been with us but nine months, I have found such a response to love. I have never allowed myself to look anything but happy when around her, with the result that she may go several weeks without crying—for she knows only happiness. We have taught her to amuse herself, with but one toy at a time, and she will play for hours very happily. With older children I have experienced the joy which comes from a close companionship, and the interesting effort to arouse their interest in what is instructive as well as enjoyable—such as trips to the parks to study the animals, flowers, and other natural subjects, as well as visits to the museums, art galleries, lectures and plays for children, etc. When one lives where these things are not available, there are always books, with unlimited opportunity for growth and enjoyment. One little boy I knew made, for children, some scrapbooks out of stories, articles and pictures contained in the Monitor.

I am most grateful for our newspaper and the Parent column and especially for the Sundial column, which shows how love and kindness can be made practical, and visibly manifested. (Mrs.) H. K. S.

* * *

Two Practical Schemes

Okmulgee, Okla.

In one home two rules have been adopted in clearing up the rooms. The members of the family have been instructed to write their initials on the magazines and newspapers to indicate "I am through with this," so they may be passed along to others without interfering with some article or story only half read by one of the family.

All show-bills, circulars and letters ready for the wastebasket are folded and placed on a shelf in the children's room and are used for games, and for all first copies of school work, especially preliminaries to the solving of arithmetic problems. Even large envelopes have blank spaces when cut and spread out. (Mrs.) V. N.

For a Broad-Gauge Vocational Guidance

Morgantown, W. Va.

Dear Editor:

In spite of widespread unemployment and the large number of people in the United States who are not solving their economic problems, there seems to be a tendency to condemn any movement that seeks to urge higher education as insurance against future economic disaster. The contention is that other and nobler motives should be presented to high school boys and girls as the inducement to a college career.

There are today conflicting theories of educational philosophy and differences of opinion among educators as to what the function of a college should be. All agree as to certain generalizations, that, for example, it should result in culture, that it should widen the educational horizon of the student, that it should give a foundation in general knowledge, etc. The differences lie in the disagreement as to how these worthy aims can best be accomplished.

It has always seemed strange to me (in my undergraduate days I majored in Greek and Latin) that the love of any field of knowledge should lead one to be blind to the educational value of other fields. Whether a college chooses to recognize it or not, the majority of young men who go to college have a vocational aim. They have other aims as well—social, religious, civic, etc. Can we not avoid the traditional dualisms that separate labor from leisure and vocation from culture? Dewey says, and I think truly: "The opposite of a career is neither leisure nor culture, but aimlessness, capriciousness, the absence of cumulative achievement in experience, on the personal side, and idle display, parasitic dependence upon the others, on the social side."

Our mistake is in forgetting that much of human living is centered about economic problems, and in thinking that an interest in economic efficiency is proof of lack of interest in things spiritual. We are prone to conceive of vocational guidance and vocational education too narrowly. The vocational counselor may discover that one person is fitted for a career as poet and writer, that another should develop his artistic capacity, that a third has an aptitude for applied science. Does he do well to imply to youth that any of these interests are ignoble? Can he not find room for the presentation of all worthy motives including the economic?

What is more disheartening than the discovery that one has drifted into an uncongenial calling? How can we serve society if we do not recognize that, in addition to preparing for the worthy use of leisure, we ought to strive to obtain an education that will enable us to avoid the enforced and unwelcome leisure of unemployment? Cannot broad-gauge vocational guidance with a vision add zest to the college course by adding aims that will increase interest?

Will not true guidance touch on all worthy motives in appealing to high school students to get a higher education? Who shall define what motives are nobler than the rest? I know of youths who are anxious to be able to earn more in order that they may relieve mothers and fathers from financial burdens. I know others who long for literary careers because they hope to avoid the responsibilities and scars that often are the lot of the business man.

Do we not take in too little territory when we refer to noble motives? Do we not also often confuse means with ends?

HARRY E. STONE,
Dean of Men, West Virginia University

Children's Guild of Arts and Crafts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE London Schools Guild of Arts and Crafts was started in 1926 because a young teacher felt that education was becoming too "bookish"; certain children were not getting the opportunity they needed of learning by doing. W. J. Pettit called the first meeting of teachers and must have done it at the right moment, for, as he explained, the Guild just "flamed up into existence." In a year's time there were three Guilds; today there is a Guild in every district in London. The teachers have banded themselves together to teach the old crafts in the schools. An exhibition of the best examples of the school children's arts and crafts recently shown at the London Day Training College proved that children were in no danger of becoming robots in an age of mechanism. Children who rush back to school in their dinner hour in order to get a few minutes on the loom, who repeatedly ask the wood-work instructor if he is "staying on this evening" so that they may work with him, appear to have the makings of true artificers—without whom no city can be inhabited.

Some of them choose to be workers with their hands when they leave school. A little boy who was cutting out wooden animals with a fret-saw said, with gleaming eyes, that he meant to be a carpenter. "Father is a policeman," he volunteered, "but his hobby is carpentry." The wise father was allowing his boy to make the work he loved his job in life.

Marked Advance in Quality

The sense of beauty, of color, is being guided by the Guild. At the first exhibition it was very crude; while the present work shows marked improvement. The selection committee had required that each piece should be not only of the finest technique possible to children, but conceived rightly for its purpose. The schools were not in competition with each other; each had worked for its local guild. They all met together at the exhibition to see each other's work and to get new ideas for their own.

Little girls were darning net curtains with colored silks, learning the way to darn while making the schoolroom look nice; others were embroidering the school towels; others making Bedfordshire lace. Boys were making model boats to sail on the ponds in the parks; with simple, inexpensive tools, they were doing repoussé work on copper for finger-plates for their homes; they were beating brass and tooling leather.

Striving for Accuracy

The children of a school in the East End watched a boy at the potter's wheel. The crafts at their own school are basketwork and bookbinding, because their teacher thinks that bookbinding makes more accurate the children who she knows come from haphazard homes, and baskets are useful to their parents.

The London County Council so much approves of this revival of the crafts that a half-time course of training for teachers is being started.

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STOCK MARKET PRICES MOVE ERRATICALLY

Fluctuations Are Wide and Uneven—Difficult to Hold Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Strong support for several of the so-called pivotal industrials was conspicuous in confusing cross currents in today's stock market.

Several prominent issues, largely in the food, amusement and specialty classes, again tumbled to new lows, but selling pressure was less severe. After considerable activity in the morning a decided lull ensued.

The market closed firm, after an active rally on covering had carried leading issues 1 to 4 points net higher in the last hour.

U. S. Steel, American Can, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central, Westinghouse, General Motors, Consolidated Gas and du Pont gained 2 to 4 points on the advance.

In the final dealings, the advances, nevertheless, were whittled down. American Telephone, which had been 5 points lower, recovered most of the loss.

Sales approximated 3,400,000 shares.

Technical Rebound Expected

Several commission houses continued to feel that an important technical rebound could not be long deferred after the steady, two months' decline.

The source of continued selling was still regarded as puzzling. The weekly condition statement of reporting Federal Reserve member banks showed a gain of $24,000,000 in loans against securities. Although this report was for the week ended Nov. 5, it again failed to bear out the theory held for several weeks in some quarters that selling represented heavy liquidation of collateral loans. Of the total reduction of $187,000,000 in member bank loans on securities in the last month, $155,000,000 was in New York and Boston alone, and apparently represented reduction in loans to brokers, rather than to individual borrowers.

The day's news included the Federal Reserve Board's October report on department store sales, which showed considerable improvement over the September report, with a decline of only 8 per cent from the like month a year ago. Sales in September were off 11 per cent. The gain was described, however, as a little smaller than seasonal.

The September foreign trade figures also made their appearance, and were less favorable. Trade with Europe showed the most marked decline of the present recession.

Dividend actions in the last 24 hours were more cheering. Jewel Tea paid an extra of $1. Chicago Great Western paid the first dividend on its preferred in 11 years. American Power & Light directors order a 10 per cent stock distribution. The recent improvement in the textile industry was shown by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants statistics for last month. Stocks decreased more than 10 per cent, while unfilled orders gained about 23 per cent.

Credit conditions showed little change. Call money still held at 2 per cent, but was available in the outside market at 1½, or less.

Bonds Slightly Better

Pressure was lifted from the bond market to a marked degree today as yesterday's sharp break in prices to a new low level for the year attracted buying support.

The recessions in the price of railroad bonds brought a moderate inquiry for some of the legals and medium-grade issues, and the group presented a firm appearance, although the market generally was irregular. The turnover compared favorably with recent busy sessions.

Foreign bonds were heavy, and declines in South Americans were extended on further realizing. Speculators who bought Latin-American issues when they were sharply depressed two months ago by political and economic disturbances have reaped a handsome profit, as many issues have made a strong comeback.

Apparently the recent strength of United States Governments was due principally to an inquiry from other than bank sources, as the weekly statement of the condition of member banks for Nov. 5 shows their holdings of this class of securities dropped $8,000,000. This was in contrast with recent weeks which have shown a steady gain.

New financing continues to be little more than nominal. Only two small offerings amounting to $1,500,000 appeared today.

DEMAND FOR PACKER HIDES AT STANDSTILL

The packer hide market was practically stagnant the last week. Conditions were extremely unsettled, and only one sale in the open market was recorded, that of 10,000 branded cows at 9 cents. The big packers have adopted a firm price list as follows: Native steers, 12c; buttbranded, 11½c; Colorado steers, 11c; heavy native cows, 10c; light weights, 9½c, and branded cows, 9c.

The heavy supply of unsold hides, estimated at 300,000, prevents any sales at advances over these levels. Frigorifico hides were a bit easier at 12⅞c, New York.

Packer calfskins sold at 19½c. City's 8-10's sold at 15½c and at 15c. A fair quantity is available of the 10-15's selection at 18c. A lot of 8-15's offered at 16½c.

Packer October kip is being held for 16c. City kip is quoted at 15½c.

NEW YORK CONSTRUCTION

Contracts awarded for new construction of all types in the metropolitan area of New York for the week ended Nov. 7 totaled $9,784,000. F. W. Dodge Corporation reports this was at a rate of $1,957,000 per business day compared with a daily rate of $3,079,000 for October and $6,026,000 for November last year when the contract for the new Empire State Building was included. For the year to Nov. 7 construction contracts amounted to $829,483,200, compared with $1,012,191,500 for the like period last year.

RITTER DENTAL EARNINGS

Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company, Inc., reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $630,150 after charges, equivalent after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred to $3.16 a share on 160,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,004,508, or $5.46 a share, in nine months of 1929.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 58¼. DeBeers was 5⅛. Rand Mines 2⅝. Bar silver was 16⅜d an ounce. Money was 2¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2¼ per cent; three months 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

WINNIPEG WHEAT

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.65¾	.64⅞	.65	.65⅛
May	.72	.69⅝	.70⅛	.74⅛
July	.73¼	[illegible]	.73⅛	[illegible]

Closing Prices

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ‖Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

CORN CROP ESTIMATE UP OVER MONTH AGO

WASHINGTON (AP)—The preliminary estimate of this year's corn crop was placed at 2,094,481,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture. A month ago 2,046,716,000 bushels were forecast. Last year production totaled 2,614,716,000 bushels.

The quality of corn this year was placed at 78.6 per cent, compared with 80.2 per cent last year, and 80.5 per cent, the 10 year average.

Corn remaining on farms Nov. 1 is estimated at 72,349,000 bushels, or 2.77 per cent of the 1929 crop, compared with 76,359,000 bushels a year ago and 102,165,000 bushels, the five-year average.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

October and 10 months' sales of chain systems compare:

SIMMONS COMPANY

	1930	1929	Dec. %
October sales	$2,932,831	$4,304,380	31.9
Ten months	28,532,625	35,462,646	19.5

Sales of subsidiary companies not included above and not all owned last year for October amounted to $1,023,116 and for 10 months $9,778,611.

G. R. KINNEY CO., INC., SALES

	1930	1929	Dec. %
October sales	$1,413,157	$1,813,787	22.0
Ten months	14,149,653	16,046,559	11.8

FEDERAL BAKE SHOPS, INC., SALES

	1930	1929	Dec. %
October sales	$388,775	$408,616	4.8
Ten months	3,629,173	3,663,220	0.9

NATHAN STRAUSS, INC.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
October sales	$892,566	$713,042	25.1
Ten months	7,537,601	6,047,757	24.6

AMERICAN STORES CO.

	1930	1929	Dec %
5 weeks Nov. 1	$13,648,431	$14,024,524	2.7
44 weeks Nov 1	118,350,388	118,686,286	0.2

DIAMOND SHOE CORP. SALES

	1930	1929	Inc %
October	$1,501,268	$1,503,208	*.1
Ten months	15,006,755	13,503,019	11.1

AMER. DEPT. STORES CORP. SALES

	1930	1929	Inc %
October	$989,732	$965,573	2.5
Nine months	7,290,077	7,543,893	*3.5

*Decrease.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	10.72	10.88	10.68	10.83	10.78
January	10.86	11.00	10.85	11.00	10.93
March	11.15	11.22	11.09	11.22	11.20
May	11.37	11.35	11.36	11.50	11.43
October, new	11.75	11.85	11.75	11.85	11.80

Spots 11.00, up 20 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	5.82	5.82	5.79	5.79	5.87
January	5.87	5.89	5.85	5.86	5.92
March	6.01	6.02	5.96	5.96	6.06
May	6.11	6.12	6.06	6.09	6.16
July	6.21	6.21	6.16	6.18	6.26
October	6.30	6.30	6.27	6.28	6.35

Spots 5.86, down 13 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales 5000; American 3400.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; Telephone drops 5 points to new low, then rallies.

Bonds: Irregular; domestics steadier; foreigns heavy.

Curb: Firm; Cities Service rallies more than a point.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; French franc sags.

Cotton: Steady; absence hedge selling.

Sugar: Lower; Cuban selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat and Corn: Holiday.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Lower.

ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

Engineers Public Service Company reports consolidated gross earnings for 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1930, of $52,792,509, an increase of $5,838,635 over corresponding period last year, and consolidated net operating revenue of $22,447,518, an increase of $2,510,300. Balance applicable to reserves and to Engineers Public Service Company was $11,614,512, an increase of $1,187,262 over the previous year. Balance for common stock after depreciation charges of 9 per cent of the gross earnings was $5,041,124, or $2.70 on the average common shares outstanding during the 12 months' period.

HUDSON MOTOR INCREASES FORCE

The Hudson Motorcar Company put 1500 former employees back on the production line this week and will put an additional 1000 men to work next week, with a further increase of 1000 the following week, W. J. McAneeny, president, announced. He said the increase in employment was necessitated by orders placed for the new models.

PRICE SCHEDULES CANCELED

NEW YORK—The Export Petroleum Association, Inc., states that it has canceled all its export price schedules. For some time there has been considerable opposition among members of the Export Petroleum Association to its official prices which many contended did not represent the actual status of the export market.

AMERICAN GAS INCOME

Net income of American Gas & Electric Company for 12 months ended Sept. 30 is equal, after dividends on the $6 preferred stock, to $5.58 a share on 3,203,333 shares of common, compared with $5.85 a share on 3,076,822 common shares in the year ended Sept. 30, 1929.

SOUTHLAND ROYALTY CO.

Southland Royalty Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $819,590 after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, equivalent to 82 cents a share on 989,970 no-par shares.

UNION SAVINGS ON 4½ PER CENT BASIS

Union Savings Bank, Boston, declared semiannual dividend of 2¼ per cent, payable Nov. 20. The bank had been paying at the annual rate of 5 per cent on deposits.

ALLIS-CHALMERS ORDERS

CHICAGO—Unfilled orders of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company Oct. 31 were $13,322,000, compared with $13,548,309 Sept. 30 and $11,817,000 Oct. 31, 1929.

STOCKS IN MONTH DROP FIVE BILLION

NEW YORK (AP)—The market value of all shares on the New York Stock Exchange decreased $5,117,472,488 during October to a total of $55,025,710,617 Nov. 1.

Collateral loans to members of the stock exchange on Nov. 1 amounted to 4.63 per cent of the market value of all shares listed on that date, a decrease of 1.14 per cent from 5.79 per cent on Oct. 1. The ratio stood at 8.51 per cent Nov. 1 last year.

As of Nov. 1 there were 1316 stock issues, aggregating 1,296,845,244 shares, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, compared with 1313 issues, aggregating 1,284,052,185 shares on Oct. 1. The average market value of all listed shares Nov. 1 was $42.43, compared with $46.84 on Oct. 1.

BENDIX AVIATION EARNINGS

Bendix Aviation Corporation reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $1,667,334 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to 80 cents a share on 2,097,644 no-par shares, compared with $6,893,000 or $3.26 a share on 2,115,000 shares in nine months of 1929.

VULCAN DETINNING INCOME

Vulcan Detinning Company reports September quarter net income of $70,774, equal to $1.08 a share on 32,258 shares of common stock, compared with $172,997, or $4.07 a share on 30,000 shares of common and 12,238 shares of class A common, in the like quarter of 1929.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

American Steel Foundries reports nine months' net profit of $2,730,369, or $2.40 a share, compared with $3,856,065, or $3.54, in the similar 1929 period. Third quarter net was $580,831, compared with $1,053,643 a year ago.

ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVANCE

NEW YORK (AP)—Business was suspended for two minutes at 11 a. m. today in the financial district in observance of Armistice Day. Stock and financial tickers were silent for the period. There was no trading on the Chicago Board of Trade. There also was no trading in the New Orleans cotton market.

FOX FILM EARNINGS

Harley L. Clarke, president of the Fox Film Corporation, today issued a statement that Fox Film "earnings are running ahead of last year to date and there is no indication that they will not continue to do so for the entire calendar year."

PET MILK PROFIT HIGHER

Pet Milk Company and subsidiaries reported for the first nine months net income of $800,580, equal to $1.61 a share on common, compared with $638,274, or $1.23 a share in the like period last year.

LATE CROPS AIDED

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A state-federal crop report issued today by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets indicated late crops have been aided greatly by the unusually favorable fall weather.

GENERAL CABLE HAS LOSS

General Cable Corp. reported third quarter net loss of $315,356, contrasted with net profit of $1,497,957 in the September quarter last year.

A Window in Wall Street

CORNERS

"Corners" may have been ruled out of the stock market but one corner that continued to hold its place in Wall Street's affairs is the corner around which improvement is said to be waiting.

OILING UP THE COUNTRY

Oil, oil everywhere. It is transported by more than 100,000 miles of pipe line, 145,000 tank cars, 484 ocean-going tank ships, a multitude of small boats and barges and a huge fleet of motortrucks, not to mention the 26,000,000 automobiles whose drivers respond with thousands of nods a day to the question, "Shall I look at your oil, sir?"

THE SMALL LOAN BUSINESS

The small loan business feels it has met the test imposed by adverse business conditions. The Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation, one of the leading companies specializing in small loans, reports that the volume of loans for the first nine months of this year set a high record at $43,894,000. This figure represents an increase of nearly 15 per cent over the like period last year. It is reported that out of 400,000 nonselected accounts of this organization, there have been only 146 surrenders during the last year.

QUITE CONTRARY

Wall Street was inclined to predict a decrease in United States Steel's unfilled tonnage figures. Information coming to the Street early in the day when these figures were to be published, however, encouraged the belief that Steel orders would show an increase. And so it was. A gain of 57,423 tons over the previous month's report was shown. Such a gain probably was all that Wall Street expected. But United States Steel stock broke to a new low price level. This is just another instance of the contrary behavior of the market. Even bankers profess to be mystified. Good news fails to make the market act better, and it is felt that unfavorable news couldn't make it act any worse.

BONDS NOT WANTED?

Not only stocks, but bonds as well, have been moving lower these last several days. This development is not easy to explain. New bond offerings have not been by any means heavy. If they had been, one might say that it was the large total of new financing that had to be absorbed by the market that was responsible. Moreover, there is felt to be little likelihood that the volume of financing from now to the year-end will be large. Explanations of the neglect of bonds are as scarce as "new highs" in the stock market. However, one characteristic of the present situation which is common to all slow business periods is that while stocks, bonds and merchandise are priced relatively low, "hard cash" still seems more attractive to the average person. When confidence in business takes a slump, confidence in the dollar goes to excessive heights in a bull market all its own.

BUYING FROM "TAX SELLERS"

Traders are saying that the current market has been one of the most exasperating markets in a quarter of a century. Many of the traders who bought stocks recently at what they considered low prices are still holding them—at lower prices. The opinion that the market cannot go much lower has been held for several weeks. In those several weeks the market has continued to decline, however. Traders feel they are groping in the dark. There is a tendency to ask whether there is something hanging over the market about which nobody knows. Only two classes of people are operating in the market with any considerable amount of confidence. One class is made up of people who are sure they want to sell stocks to establish losses for the purpose of reducing their taxes. The other is made up of the small investors who are sure they want to make the most of the opportunity offered them by "tax sellers." The continuance of odd-lot buying is indicative of confidence in some quarters, at any rate. It is generally held that all that these small investors need now is patience. How much patience they will need is a question. Perhaps not more than 30 days or it will be required before further encouragement is forthcoming. At any rate, some people who have been selling for tax purposes are wondering whether they will be able to buy their stocks back at current prices 30 days from now.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½	2
Commercial paper	3¼@3	3⅛@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅞c	36c
Bar silver in London	16⅜d	16 1/16d
Bar gold in London	85s 1½d	85s 1½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges		$1,404,000,000
Year ago today		789,000,000
Balances		146,000,000
Year ago today		152,000,000
F. R. bank credit		152,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	4	London	3
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokio	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

*Par unsettled.

ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY

In October Island Creek Coal Company mined 391,891 tons of coal, compared with 384,798 tons in September, 1930, and 377,389 tons in October, 1929.

CHICAGO EXCHANGES CLOSED

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Board of Trade, the Stock and Curb Exchanges and the Mercantile Exchange are closed today because of the holiday.

REGULAR VALVOLINE DIVIDEND

E. W. Edwards, president of Valvoline Oil Company, said directors will meet within a few days and declare the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common stock.

CALL MONEY 1½ PER CENT OUTSIDE

NEW YORK—Call money was lending at 1½ per cent in the outside market. Demand was light and supply fair.

CLOTH MARKET QUIETER BUT PRICES HOLD

Recent Large Business Puts Mills in Good Position—Heavy Cottons Moving

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Following the rather brisk buying of the popular constructions of print cloths during the last few weeks and the latest advance in prices, business on the primary cotton cloth market has been noticeably quieter. Buyers seem inclined to await further developments before anticipating future needs.

On the other hand, the recent large business in these goods has put the mills in a much stronger technical position. They are showing ability to maintain their new prices in the face of a drop in the price of raw cotton and the reduced demand.

There were many bids for popular constructions at slight reductions from the ruling prices, but they were all declined. The only goods which sold below the market were sold by second hands who also sold some spot goods at premiums.

Business in blankets of cotton and wool, as well as all wool, has been brisk during the last two weeks and bedspreads also have sold well. Many of the latter are made of cotton and rayon in attractive patterns. Sales of sheets and pillow cases have quieted down somewhat compared with recent weeks.

There has been a gratifying increase in the sales of heavy cotton for mechanical purposes, including hose and belting ducks as well as tire fabrics. Improvement is noted in wide and heavy sheetings used in the automobile trade.

Industry's Position Good

The opinion seems to be general that the cotton textile trade is in the best position of any to share in the expected revival. It has already definitely turned the corner, and merchants say if the mills continue to regulate their output to the demand they can gradually raise manufacturing margins to the profitable point.

The Government report on the cotton crop conditions as of Nov. 1 was issued Saturday morning, near the close of the market, and was too late to affect last week's market. But the cloth market seems to be less dependent on the raw cotton market than a few months ago. The report disclosed a slight deterioration in the crop, and estimated a yield of 14,438,000 bales, a drop of 48,000 bales below the October estimate, and 109,000 bales less than last year's crop.

The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York was not available, but the weekly report shows a strong position for the print cloths. The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard and the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard show unfilled orders of twice the size of stocks on hand at the mills. The 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard and the 39-inch 72x76s 4.25-yard show unfilled orders four times as large and the 80 squares 20 times as large as the stocks on hand. In the two leading carded broadcloths also a strong position is disclosed.

Print-Cloth Sales

In the print-cloth division the 39-inch 80 squares 4.00-yard sold at 8c for spot and nearby, and at 7⅞c for future delivery. The 72x76s 4.25-yard brought 7⅛c for any delivery and the 68x72s 4.75-yard 6½c. Some sales of the latter were made by second hands at 6⅜. The 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard moved at 5c for spot and 4⅞c for future delivery and the 64x60s 5.35-yard at 5¾c for any delivery.

Sheeting moved in lighter volume than print cloths but prices were well held and in some numbers premiums were paid for future delivery. The 36-inch 40 squares 6.15-yard sold at 4c for spot and 4⅛c for future delivery. The 36-inch 48x40s 5.50-yard brought 4½c for spot and 4⅝c for future delivery. The 31inch 48 squares 5.00-yard moved at 4¾c, and the 37-inch of the same count 4.00-yard at 6c. The 40-inch 48 squares 2.50-yard sold at 8⅝c and 8¾c, and the 40-inch 44 squares 5.50-yard at 4¾c.

Pajama checks sold well at 8c for the 36½-inch 88 squares 4.00-yard, and at 5¼c for the 64x60s 5.75-yard. Pocketing twills were in fair demand at 7 to 7¾c for the 31-inch 68x76s 3.85-yard, and at 9 to 9¼c for the 31-inch 64x100s 4.20-yard. Osnaburgs were easier at 5⅜ to 5¼c for the 36-inch 3.90-yard second quality, but the first-quality 7-ounce goods brought 7½c. Drills were relatively quiet, the 37-inch 3.95-yard bringing 6c and the 2.00-yard 11c.

Fine Goods Trade Gains

The fine goods market showed some improvement last week. Both converters and their customers, the cutters-up, are still hesitating as to the demand they will have to meet for the spring trade. Converters have put out many samples, but have not yet received sufficient response to justify them placing orders in volume. All indications point to a decided improvement over last year's business.

Plain combed goods sold at 9 to 9½c for the 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard, and at 10 to 10¾c for the 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard. Combed lawns brought 11 to 12c for the 40-inch 84x80s 11.00-yard, and 8 to 8¼c for the same width 76x72s 9.00-yard. Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s moved at 7½ to 7¾c for the regular hard twist and at 9 to 9¼c for the extra hard twist.

Pongees 34-inch 64x72s 6.40-yard sold at 9½c, and the 38-inch 72x100s 6.25-yard from 10¼ to 10¾c. The 39-inch organdies 68x56s 11.00-yard brought 7⅛ to 7¼c, with futures ⅛c less. The 40-inch, 72x64s, 13.00-yard brought 11 to 11¼c.

Sales of Broadcloths

The carded broadcloths 112x60s sold at 9¼c and the 100x60s at 8 to 8⅛c. The combed broadcloths 128x68s moved at 12 to 13¾c, and the 144x76s at 14 to 15c. Single-end cantons 96x100s 22-26 brought 13¼c, and the 96x104s 22-26 two-end 19c.

Regular rayon-and-cotton goods 68x64s sold at 15c, with 32 to 40-filament and at 16¼c with 60-filament. Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x60s with 150-denier 60-filament brought 17c, and with 32 to 40-filament 16c. Acetate-filled crepes 76x64s moved at 22c. Rayon-warp crepes 40½-inch 100x46s with 150-denier first-quality domestic rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling brought 25c. Rayon voiles 60x54s with 75-denier brought 19¼c, and acetate voiles 64 squares 32c.

Recent prices on wide goods are 10 to 10¼c for the 52-inch 2.20-yard drills and 13¾ to 14¼c for the 67-inch 1.87-yard. Wide sheetings 72-inch 2.75-yard brought 12c, and the 52-inch 3.85-yard 7¼ to 7½c. Wide sateens 54-inch 1.55-yard moved at 15⅜ to 16¼c, and 1.05-yard at 19¼ to 20½c. Wide broken twills 56-inch 1.10-yard brought 18¼ to 19c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99	99
Alleghany 5s '44	88	88
Alleghany 5s '49	86	85½
Alleghany 5s '50	83¼	83¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	101
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	103¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101⅞	101⅞
Am For Pow 5s	82½	81¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100½	100
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	89¼	88
Am Metals 5½s	92½	92
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	142½	141
Am T&T 5s '65	106¼	105⅞
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	105⅞
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅝	108⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102	102
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	80	79¼
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	77	77
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	89¾	89¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93½	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅞	97⅞
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	94½	94
Atch T&SF 4½s	117	116½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	95	95
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	94¼	90
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	96	96
B&O 4½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 4½s cv	95	94½
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅜	100½
B&O 5s 1st	104⅛	104⅛
B&O 5s series D	101⅛	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	108½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅝	101⅝
B&O Pitt 4s	94⅞	94⅞
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	65
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s 48 B	106⅜	106½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110⅜	110¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102½	102¼
Boston & Me 5s '55	99⅜	99½
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	99½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	106⅞	106½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102⅞	102⅞
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	101¾	101¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	97¼	97¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100	100
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	40	40
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¼	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99¼	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105⅜	105
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105	105
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105	105
Can North 4½s	101	101
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅝	88½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101¼	101¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98½
Can South con 5s '62	108¼	108¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	108
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101¾	101⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95½	95½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	36	35
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅝	98½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102⅝	102⅝
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104½
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅜	100½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	95¼	95
Ches & O Potts Creek 4s	95¼	95¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	68½	68½
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	95¾	95¾
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	107	107
Chi & East 6s	102½	102½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	46½	46
Chi & L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103½	103½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	68¾
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	96½	96½
Chi Ind & L rfg 4s '47	93	93
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	85	85
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	34	32¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	77	76½
Chi & Nw 6½s C	91½	90½
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	90	89½
Chi RI&P fen 4s '88	93½	93¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	90¼	90¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	85⅝	85½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102	102
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104¾	104¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅜	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	89½	89
Cin T 4½s	102¼	102¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	2⅝	92¼
Choc Ok & Gulf 5s	102	102
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100¼	100
Clev Pitt 4½s '77	101½	101½
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	101½	101½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102	102
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105	105
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109⅝	109½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	96	95½
Colo & So 4½s 1st	101⅞	101⅝
Colon Oil 6s	51½	49⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101	101
Columbus Pow 4½s	4¾	94¾
Colo & So 4½s A	96½	96½
Com Credit 5½s '35	92⅞	2⅝
Com Credit 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92¼	92
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	29	29
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	102½	102½
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	106⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	68⅞	68
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100	100
Crown Zell 6s ww	85	85
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40	40
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	[illegible]	95
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95½	95¼
Den Gas 5s stpd	102½	102½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102½	102½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¾	97¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	76	75
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	79	79
Det Ed 5s '62	105¾	105¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106	106
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105¼	105½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102¾	102½
East Tenn Va con	106	106
Erist 1st con 4s '96	85¾	85¾
Erie 5s '67	82½	82½
Erie gen lien	78½	78½
Erie gen '75s	82⅞	81¾
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97	97
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101	101
Fed Metal 7s '34	97	97
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	39	39
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	86	86
Fla East Coast 5s '74	35⅛	35
Fonda Jones & G 4½s '52	32	31
Gen Am Inv 5s	82	81
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Cable 5½s '47	95⅛	95⅛
Gen Pet 5s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	89	89
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	98⅜	98⅜
Gen Theater 6s	81⅛	80
Goodrich 6½s	101	100
Goodrich 6s	69	68¼
Goodyear 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97¾	97
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104	104
Great Northern 5½s '52	108¾	108⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Great Northern 1st	96	96
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	38¼	37½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	70⅛	70⅛
Houston Oil 5½s	94	93⅞
Hudson Coal 5s 62	56	56
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	75¼	75
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99⅝	99⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅜	105⅜
Ill Cen 4s '53	88½	88½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	89⅝	89⅝
Ill Cen 4⅜s '66	96½	96½
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¼	101⅛
Ind Ill & Ia RR 4s	93½	93½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95½	95½
Inter Hydro 6s	87	85
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¼	99
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67	66½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67½	67
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	55	55
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	77	77
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95⅛	95
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper 6s '55	65⅛	65
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72¾	71
Int Tel&Tel 4½s cv '39	93½	92¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	87¼	87¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79⅝	79¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	93¾	93¾
Keith 6s '46	80	80
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103¼	103¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s C	103¼	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	63	62
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99⅜	99
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101	100⅞
Little Miami 4s	93	93
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99	99
Long Island gen 4s '38	94¼	94½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106	106
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	103⅞	103¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105	105
Mahat Ry con 4s '90	53	53
Marion Steam S 6s	51	51
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94¼	93¾
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	100⅞	100⅞
Met Edison 4½s	100½	100½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104⅝	104⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅞	100⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101½	101¼
Mil & Nor 1st	99⅝	99⅝
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	98½	98⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	93	93
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100¼	100⅛
Mo Pac 3d Ext	94½	94½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72½	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	97	96¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	96⅝	96⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	98	98
Mo Pac 5½s '49	98	96½
Mob 5s rct wi	98½	98½
Mo Pac 5s H	96⅝	96⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103½	103½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52¾	52¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98⅞	98½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	103¼	103¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	100	100
NYC&HR 3½s reg	83	83
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85½	85½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	95	94⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100⅝	100⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅝	106
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅞	107⅞
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	88⅛	87½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101½	100⅞
NY Connes Ry 4½s '53	101½	101½
NY Dock 5s '38	83½	83½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116½	116½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	75	75
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	83½	83½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	142	142
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¾	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	115½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	44
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	108½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅞	101⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	106½	106⅛
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	103⅝	103⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '33	103⅝	103⅝
North Ohio 5s	97⅜	97⅜
Niag Shares 5½s	93¼	93
Norf & W div 4s '44	97½	97¼
Norf & W 4s D	97⅛	97⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	99⅝	99
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104⅝	104½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66⅝	66⅝
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	94	94
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111½	111⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅝	105½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107⅝	107⅝
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93⅜	93
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅛	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅝	102½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¼	102¼
Paramount Publix 5½s	85⅛	84¼
Park-Lex Leashold 6½s '53	65	65
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100¾	100⅝
Paramount-Fam-Las 6s '47	93¾	93
Penn RR 4½s D	98¼	97⅞
Penn RR 4½s '52	95	95
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101½	101½
Penn RR 5s '64	104	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109	109
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	104
Pere Marquette 4s '56	93	93
Pere Marquette 4½s	100	100
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	92½	92¼
Phil Co 5s '67	99⅛	98¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103	103
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	83	82¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100¼	99⅞
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	106	106
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	96¼	96¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	108	108
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	99	99
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	79	78¼
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105⅛	105⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101¾	101⅜
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101⅝	101½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	94¾	94¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	94	94
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	94	94
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	97⅝
Richfield Oil 6s	77½	77½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	92⅞	92⅛
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106½	106⅛
StL SM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅝	99⅜
StL RM&Pac 5s '55	50	50
StL & SF 4s A '50	85	83½
StL & SF 4½s '78	83	81¼
StL & SF 5s B '50	97⅝	97⅝
StL & SF gen 6s '31	101⅝	101⅝
StL SW 1st 4s '89	90½	90½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98	98
Seabd AL con 6s '45	21½	20
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	20	20
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	95	95
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93	93
Shell Union 5s '47	88¼	88
Shell Union 5s ct ww	88⅝	87¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	83⅜	83¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101¼	101⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102½	102
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅝	101½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100¼	99⅞
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102⅛
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	105½	105½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102½	102½
So Pacific col 4s '49	92½	92¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94½	94½
So Pacific 4½s '68	97	96⅞
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97¼	97¼
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	103¼	103⅛
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	99⅜	99½
So Ry gen 4s '56	85⅛	85
So Ry con 5s '94	107	107
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116¾	116½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	105½
So Bell Tel 5s	104⅜	104⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅛	100⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	72	72
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	97⅛	97
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	100¼	100⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99	99
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45½	45½
Third Ave 5s '37	96¾	96¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27	27
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	103⅞	100⅞
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98	97½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102⅛	120
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106	106
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅞	98¼
US Rubber 5s '47	70	70
Universal Pipe 6s '36	61	61
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N	95½	95½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	101¼
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	107⅝	107⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	69¼	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	82¼	82½
Va Ry 5s '62	101⅞	101¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	105¾	105½
Va Ry & Pow 4½s	100	100
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	87¾	87¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¾	99⅞
Wabash 5s B '76	93½	93
Wabash 5s D	95	95
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	52	52
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104	103½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	72¾	71
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104⅞	104⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	91½	91⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	105	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	83⅜	83
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96	95
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	102½	102¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	97½	97¼
Western Un R E 4½s '50	99	98⅞
Western Un 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Western Un 5s '60	103¼	102⅞
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '4	92½	92⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90½	90¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103⅝	103⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98¾	98¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102½	102¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov11	Last Nov10
3½s '47	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.12
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.23	102.20	102.23	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.20	103.19	103.19	103.19
US 3⅜s '47	102.17	102.17	102.17	101.17	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70¼	69½
Adriatic El 7s '52	96¼	96
Antioquia 7s A '45	70½	69¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	69	69
Antwerp 5s '58	100⅛	100
Argentine 5½s '62	86½	86⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94¼	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	73¾	73¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94	93⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	94	93½
Australia 4½s '57	66½	66½
Australia 5s '55	72¾	72½
Australia 5s '57	72⅝	72⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43 ct	91⅝	91
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	104⅝
Austria (Hydro 6½s	75	75
Austria (Lower) 7½s '59	97	97
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98¾	98¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112½	111¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	108⅝
Bergen (City) 6s '49 rcts	95⅝	95⅝
Bergen (City) 5s '60 rcts	96¼	96¼
Berlin 6s '58	74⅞	74
Berlin 6½s '50	83½	83
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	78¼	77¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	78	78
Berlin Elec 6s	70	70
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	62	60¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	81½	81
Bolivia (Rep) '69	59	56½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	77½	77
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	71	70¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	70⅝	70
Brazil (US) 8s '41	89	88
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	64½	64½
Bremen 7s '35	94½	94½
Brisbane 5s '58	67	67
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71¾	71½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	74½	74½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	95¼	95
Bulgaria 7s '67	71¼	71¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	76	76
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	80	80
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	86	86
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	92	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	83¾	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	84	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	83½	82⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	84½	84¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97⅞	97¼
Chilean Loan 7s	87	87
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69¼	69½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69¼	69¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	86	86
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	79	78½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99	99
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	61	57½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108¼	107½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108⅝	108⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94	93¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	103¾	100⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Deutsche Bk 6s '32	98¼	98¼
Duke Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Fiat 7s '46 war	84	84
Finland 5½s '58	78	78
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87	87
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	87¾	87¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	93½	92½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106⅝	106½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅞	120⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90	90
German 7s '49	101¼	100⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	83¼	82¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	74	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74½	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86½	86½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '53 rcts	73	72½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	89¾	89
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	94	93¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100½	100½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	74½	73¾
Germ Elec P '53	75½	75½
Gras 8s '54	97½	97½
Greek 6s '68	85⅝	85⅝
Greek 7s '64	99¾	99¾
Hamburg 6s '46	85½	85½
Hansa 6s ww	80	80
Helsingfors 6½s	85	85
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	82	81¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88	88
Italy (King) 7s '51	95	94⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	87¼	87¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103½	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	93½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	80½	80
Karstadt 6s '43	70⅝	70
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	94¾	94½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105
Medellin 6½s '54	61½	60
Mex I R R 4½s A	11¼	11¾
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	15⅝	15¾
Mex 4s small A '04	11	10
Mex 4s small A '10	11	10
Mex 4s large A '10	11	10½
Mex 6s large A	16½	16½
Mex 6s small A	16	16
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84¼	83½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	62½	62¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	62½	62½
New South Wales 5s '57	65	65
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106½	106
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	84¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅞	102⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅜	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅜	105⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	95¼	95
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91	91
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96⅞	96⅜
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102⅞	102
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97	96¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	92½	92½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅜	106¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	69⅝	69½
Peru 6s '60	52¾	52½
Peru 6s '61	51½	51
PoPlPand 6s '40	67¼	67¼
Poland 7s '47	77	76
Poland 8s '50	84½	84
Prussia 6s	72	72
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	74	73½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105	105
Rrussia 6½s	78⅛	78⅛
Queensland (State) 7s '41	95	95
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82	82
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	82½	81¾
Rhine Westphalia 5s ww	81½	81½
Rhine Ruhr 6s	70⅜	70
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	66	65¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	58	57
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	68⅞	66
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	88	86½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	83½	83½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89¼	89
Rumania 7s	76½	76½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90	90
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	86	86
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	78½	78½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	96¼	96¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	59	59
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	90½	90¼
Sao Paulo (State) '40	82½	82½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	79⅞	78¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	82½	82½
Saxon State 6½s '46	78⅝	78½
Saxon State 7s '45	82½	82
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80½	80¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89⅝	89⅝
Siemens 6½s '51	95	95
Siemens 7s '35	98¼	98¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	70⅝	70⅝
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	66¼	66¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104½	104½
Swiss Confed 5s '40	106	105¾
Toho El Pow 6s '32	97¼	97¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96	96
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91	90⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87¾	87
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	62	62
Trondhjem 5½s '57	99½	99½
Tyrol 7s '52	86	86
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99	99
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105½
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	101⅝	101¾
Uni St W 6½s A '51	78⅝	78½
Unterelbe 6s '53	77	77
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	85⅝	84
Vienna 6s '52	85	85
Venis 7s	94⅝	94½
Warsaw 7s '58	66½	66
Westphalia El 6s '53	76	75
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96½	96¼

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO & ALTON

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$2,172,177	$2,543,672
Net oper inc	90,559	317,814
Def aft chgs	287,525	57,290
Ten mos' gross	20,868,324	24,440,231
Net oper inc	522,017	3,028,424
Def aft chgs	3,382,166	697,748

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	68	71	Lebanon	..	85
Am Union	100	110	Liberty	50	60
Bk of U S	25	26¾	Manhattan	82½	84
Bk Yorktown	..	140	Melrose	110	130
Bryant Pk	32	38	Merchants	90	100
Chase	98	101	Midtown	15	20
Chat Phnx	80	83	People's	350	450
City	102½	105½	Penn Ex	90	100
Columbus	165	195	Port Morris	20	25
Commercial	265	285	Prisco State	200	350
Fifth Av	2425	2526	Public	69	72
First, N Y	3450	3650	Queensboro	..	180
Flatbush	150	170	Seward	74	79
Grace	600	..	Straus	210	225
Harriman	1500	1600	Textile	48	53
Industrial	150	170	Trade Bank	170	180
Lafayette	35	40	Yorkville	100	120

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	210	230	Kings Co	2650	2850
Banca C I	275	300	Law Tle & G	240	250
Banco di S	38	43	Myfacturers	52	53¼
Bk Eur T	80	90	Midwood	140	158
Bk N Y & T	575	600	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	47	55	New York	162	167
Brooklyn	608	618	Times Sq	10	14
County	165	175	Title Guar	126	131
Empire	56	59	Unit States	2850	3050
Fulton	490	510	West T & T	125	135
Guaranty	453	458	Westchester	1000	1100
Irving	32	34			

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	300	305	Peoples Tr	400	405
Harris T&S	650	670	Un Bk Chi n	180	185
Northern	460	465			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk	460	465	Nat Bk Rep	98	99½
First Nat	499	504	Straus Nat	240	260
Foreman	480	485			

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 11	Nov. 3	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.93⅛	$.97¼	$1.37½
Corn, No. 3 yellow	.89	.89⅝	1.07½
Oats, No. 2 white	.43	44½	.55
Flour	4.55	4.65	6.50
Beef, family	18.50	18.50	28.50
Pork	32.50	32.50	28.50
Lard	.1220	.1220	.1095
Cotton, mid-up	.1075	.1125	.1730
Zinc	.0437½	.0400	.0625
Iron	18.76	18.76	22.26
Steel, bill Pit	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.09½	.09½	.18
Tin	.2480	.2600	.3855
Rubber	.0875	.0850	.1600
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0525
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0635
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0525

GRACE ON BUSINESS SITUATION

Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said that fourth quarter results will about equal those of the third quarter, with operations at a slightly lower rate. He said he believed the industrial depression had touched bottom.

BENDIX ON $1 BASIS

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Bendix Aviation Corp. have placed the stock on an annual dividend basis of $1, compared with $2 paid previously, by declaring a divdend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 10.

CHRYSLER SHIPMENTS OFF

Shipments of the Chrysler Corporation from United States and Canadian plants in October totaled 12,812 units, a decline of 18 per cent from September and 52 per cent from October last year.

BURLINGTON INCOME OFF

October net operating income of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is estimated, Dow, Jones & Co. says, at about $3,500,000, compared with $4,531,386 in October last year.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:15
25 †Acme Steel	33½	33½	33½
4 Aero Sup B	4½	4½	4½
3 Aero Underwrit	7	6½	6½
1 Affiliated Prod	11½	11½	11½
1 Air Invest vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Allied Mills	5	5	5
1 Alum Ltd	71	71	71
1 Am Br Bev Fd	5	5	5
12 Am Cities P & L B	6⅝	6	6⅛
6 Am Com Pow A	15⅛	15	15
26 Am Cyan B	10⅝	10	10⅜
5 Am Equities	6⅝	6½	6½
11 Am & Fgn Pow war	19½	19	19½
2 Am Founders	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13 Am Gas & El	78¼	76	76⅝
5 Am Invest B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5 Am Light & Trac	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛
3 Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
2 Am Nat Gas	6	6	6
1 Am Salamandra	40	40	40
115 Am Sup Power	11⅛	10¾	10⅞
2 Am Sup P 1st pf	93	93	93
2 Am Sup Pow pf	90½	90½	90½
2 Am Ut & G B vtc	4	3⅞	4
2 Am Yvette	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1 Anch Post Fence	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4 Anglo Chi C Nit	16	16	16
2 Appalach Gas	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Ark Nat Gas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
12 Ark Nat Gas A	6	5⅝	5⅝
5 Ark Nat Gas pf	7½	7½	7½
1 Asso Dye & Ptg cod	⅜	⅜	⅜
8 Asso Gas & El A	18½	17½	17½
2 Atl:s Ply	12	12	12
7 Atlas Util	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4 Atlas Util war	1	1	1
1 Aut V M cv pr pt	5½	5½	5½
3 Avia Corp Am	23½	23	23½
B			
†50 Bell Tel Can	146	146	146
2 Bliss E W	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
13 Blue Ridge	4⅛	4	4
5 Blue Ridge cvt pf	32½	32	32
13 Braz Tr & Lt	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
2 Bridgeport Mach	2½	2½	2½
1 Brill A	5	5	5
C			
1 Cable & Wire B	½	½	½
2 Cable & Wire pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 CAM Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
1 Camden Fire Ins	19	19	19
15 Can Marc Wireless	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12 Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Cent & SW Ut 6%	17	16⅝	16⅝
3 Cent Pub Serv A	15⅛	15	15
30 Cent States El	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
1 Centrif Pipe	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Chain Str St	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
4 Chatch Ph Al nv	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
269 Cities Service	17½	17⅛	17⅜
3 Cities Serv pf	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Cleve Elec Ill	45	45	45
29 Colomb Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Colon Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
11 Colum Oil & G vtc	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Colum Picture	26	25⅝	26
2 Cmwlth Edison Rts	13	12⅝	13
†30 Comwlth Edison	238	235	235
82 Comwlth & So war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Com Wat Wks	9⅛	9	9
2 Cons G&E Balt	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
2 Cons Gas Util A	15⅛	15	15
6 Cons Royalty	2¾	2¾	2¾
†50 Cont Shares cvt pf	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
3 Cord Corp	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
3 Corp Sec Chi	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝
2 Corroon & Rey	5	5	5
7 Cosden Oil	2⅜	2	2¼
3 Creole Pet	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 Creole Pet rts	1-32	1-32	1-32
1 Crocker & Wheel	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Crown C Intl A	7	6⅞	6⅞
D			
2 Davenport Hos	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3 Dayton Airpl	2	2	2
1 Deere & Co new	46	46	46
1 De Forest	2½	2½	2½
5 Detroit Aircraft	2	2	2
18 Dia Match new	13⅝	13¾	13⅞
16 Dia Match pf new	24½	24½	24½
5 Douglas Airc	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Dresser Mfg A	34¼	34¼	34¼
2 Driver Harris	28	28	28
†25 Dubilier Cond	125	125	125
1 Durant Mot	1½	1½	1½
E			
1 East Gas & Fuel	20	20	20
6 Eisler Elec	5⅝	5⅛	5½
185 El Bond & Sh	41¼	40⅝	41¼
3 El Pow Assoc	13½	13	13
7 El Pow Assoc A	12	11⅝	11½
3 Electric Share	10½	10¼	10¼
1 Emp G&P 8% pf	97½	97½	97½
4 Europe El deb rts	2	2	2
2 Excello A & T	6½	6½	6½
F			
2 Fabrics Finish	⅝	½	⅝
1 Fairchild Avia A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Fan steel	4½	4½	4½
2 Fiat rcts	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Fire Assoc Phila	20	20	20
4 Ford Mot Can A	19	18⅝	18¾
1 Ford Motor France	8	8	8
14 Ford Mot Ltd	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
26 Fox Theatre A	5	4¼	4¼
G			
3 Gen Aviation Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
20 Gen Bak	1⅝	1½	1½
2 Gen Bak pf	30⅛	30	30
9 Gen Elec Ltd rct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2 Gen Empire	16½	16	16
2 Gen Fireproof	25	24⅝	25
1 Gen Ldy Mach	1½	1½	1½
3 Gen Theatre Eq	9⅝	9	9
5 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝
10 †Gen Tire & Rub	100	100	100
1 Glen Alden Coal	60½	60½	60½
1 Globe Underwrit	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3 Gold Seal Elec	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3 Goldfield Cons	1-16	1-16	1-16
61 Goldman Sachs	8¾	7½	7½
1 Grand Rap Varn	5	5	5
†40 Gt Atl & Pac nv	165	155	165
7 Gulf Oil Corp PaU	75⅞	75⅝	75¾
H			
4 Hudson Bay M & S	3⅞	3¾	3¾
4 Humble Oil	70	69¾	70
9 Huyler St Del	5	5	5
1 Hydro El Serv	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Hygrade Food	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
I			
22 Imp Oil Can	17	16⅞	17
1 Ind Ter Ill A	17½	17½	17½
5 Indust Fin ctf	11½	10⅞	10⅞
12 Insull Util	36⅞	36	36⅞
†50 Insull Ut 2 pf	78	78	78
2 Ins Co Nor Am	49¾	48¼	49¾
5 Internat Pet	14⅛	14	14
1 Inter Prod	4	4	4
1 Inter Util A	37	37	37
7 Inter Util B	6	5⅞	6
11 Inter Util war	2¼	2	2
2 Interstate Equit	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3 Irving Air Ch	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Ital Superpow A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
L			
2 Lackawanna Sec	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Lehigh C&N new	25	24⅞	25
20 Leonard Oil	¾	¾	¾
1 Lerner Stores	30	30	30
3 Lib McN & Lib	11½	11⅜	11½
6 Loew's war	5¼	4¼	4¼
17 Lone Star Gas	21¼	20¾	20¾
2 Long Is Light	32	32	32
10 Louis L & E	⅞	¾	¾
M			
6 MacMarr St	8⅝	8½	8½
1 Man Bowman A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Man Bowman B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Mapes Cons	37	37	37
2 Marion Stm Shov	3	3	3
1 Mass Util Asso	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Mavis Bott	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Merr Ch & S pf	24	24	24
1 Mesta Mach	24	24	24
1 Metal & Min	1	1	1
1 Metal Text p pf	33½	33½	33½
4 Mid St Pet A vtc	2½	2½	2½
2 Mid St Pet B vtc	1	1	1
44 Mid West Util	18	17¼	18
25 Midland Steel new	17¾	16½	17½
1 Midvale Co	60	60	60
9 Mo Kans Pipe L	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1 Mo Kans P L B vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
9 Mountain Prod	5½	5½	5½
N			
15 National Am Co	6	6	6
2 Nat Bond & Sh	29½	29½	29½
4 Nat Fuel & Gas	23¾	23⅝	23¾
13 Nat Investors	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Nat Mfg & Strs	6	6	6
1 Nat Pub Serv A	18	18	18
2 Nat Sug Ref N J	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
50 †New Eng Pow pf	88	88	88
1 New Mex & Ar Ld	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Newmont Min	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2 Newport Co	17⅝	16¾	17⅝
1 N Y Hamburg	23½	23½	23½
2 N Y Steam new	51	51	51
4 N Y Steam rts	8	8	8
50 †N Y Tel 6½% pf	113	113	113
42 Niag Hud Pow	10⅛	9⅞	10
26 Niag Hud P A war	1¾	1½	1½
1 Niles Bem Pond	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
6 Noma Elec	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
2 Noranda Mines	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Nor Am Avia A war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 Nor European Oil	1¼	1	1⅛
25 †Nor Ind P S 6% pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Northwest Eng	14½	14½	14½
1 Novadel Agene	35¼	35¼	35¼
O			
3 Ohio Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Ohio Oil pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Outboard Mot A	4¼	4¼	4¼
P			
1 Pac G & E 1 pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 Pac Pub Ser	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Pantepec Oil	2	2	2
77 Pennroad Corp (.20)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Penn Gas & El A (1½)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Pa Wat & Pow (3)	58	58	58
2 Peo G L & C rts	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Peo Lt Pow A (2.40R)	20⅞	20	20⅞
1 Petroleum Corp war	1	1	1
2 Philippe L A (1.20)	13	13	13
5 Pitney Bowes (.20)	6½	6½	6½
6 Plymouth Oil (2)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Premier Gold (.24)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Prince & Whitely (¼)	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Prudential Invest	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
16 Pub Util Hold	6½	6⅛	6⅛
†125 Pub Ser of No Ill	240	236	236
4 Pub Ut Hold war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†50 Pug Sd Pow 6% pf (6)	90½	90½	90½
R			
2 Reiter Foster	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Reliance Manage	5	5	5
1 Reynolds Invest	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Rich Oil Cal pf (1¾)	13¾	13¾	13¾
S			
†50 Safeway Strs 2 war	2¼	2	2¼
34 St Regis Paper	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
2 Salt Creek Cons	1½	1½	1½
1 Salt-Creek Prod	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Saxet Co	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Seaboard Util	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Sec Corp Gen	21½	21½	21½
7 Seeman Bros	34¾	34	34
5 Selected Indust	3⅛	3	3
7 Sel Ind allot ctf	58¼	57⅞	57⅞
1 Select Ind pr pf	54¼	54¼	54¼
4 Shenandoah	6	5⅝	5⅝
5 Shenandoah pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
5 South Am G & Pl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 South Cal Ed B pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
2 South Penn Oil	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
7 Southland Royalty	7½	7½	7½
2 Southwest Gas Ut	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
69 Stand Oil Ind	36⅛	35⅛	36
9 St Oil Ky	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞
†150 St Oil of Ohio	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
3 St Pow & Lt	38¼	37¾	37¾
3 St Pow & Lt B	37⅞	37¼	37¼
2 Starrett pf	24½	24½	24½
3 Stein Cosmetics	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3 Strauss Roth	7	6½	7
4 Sun Invest	6⅝	6⅛	6½
3 Sun Invest pf	36	34⅛	36
10 Sunray Oil	3⅝	3½	3½
5 Swift & Co	28	28	28
1 Swift Int	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
T			
6 Tampa El	43½	42¾	43
8 Technicolor Inc	8½	8⅛	8¼
10 Teck Hugh Gold	5½	5½	5½
1 Texon Oil & Land	9½	9½	9½
10 Thatcher Sec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Tonopah Mining	½	½	½
9 Transcont Air Tr	6⅛	6	6
2 Trans Lux D Pic A	5⅝	5¼	5¼
3 Tri Cont Corp war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Triplex Saf Glass	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Tri Utilities	30	30	30
2 Tubize Chat Corp B	4½	4½	4½
U			
1 Union Am Invest	19	19	19
7 United Corp war	7	6⅞	6⅞
32 Unit Founders	9⅞	9½	9½
37 United as new	8	7⅝	7⅝
1 United Gas war	3⅛	3⅛	3½
52 Un Lt&Pow A	26½	25⅛	26
1 Un Lt&Pow cv pf	95	95	95
2 U S&Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 U S&Int Sec pf	34	34	34
8 U S&Overseas cod	12½	12	12
10 US Elec Pow	6	5⅞	6
2 U S Foil B	5½	5½	5½
2 U S ypsium	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
2 U S Lines	7½	7½	7½
3 Uni Verde Ext	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7 Utility Equities	6¼	6	6
5 Util Pw&Lt	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
1 Utility & Indus	7	7	7
2 Utility & Ind pf	17½	17¼	17¼
V			
18 Vacuum Oil	61	60¼	61
1 Vick Finance	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
W			
1 Watson (J W) Co	1½	1½	1½
1 Wayne Pump Co pf	25	25	25
2 Wenden Cop Min	1-16	1-16	1-16
2 Wil-Low Cafet	3	3	3
1 Winter Benpamin	1½	1½	1½

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:15
3 Alumin Co 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Am Cmlth Pw 6s '40	80	80	80
36 Am G&E 5s 2028	97⅞	96⅜	96⅜
1 Am G & Pw 6s '39	93	93	93
6 Am Rad 4½s '47	99	99	99
22 Appalach Gas 6s '45	82	80	80
6 Ark Pw&Lgt 5s '56	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
5 As Elec 4½s '53	88½	88½	88½
3 As G&E 5½s '38	82½	81¾	81¾
12 Asso G&E 5s '50	79½	79½	79½
15 As G&E 5s '68	79½	79	79
10 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	74½	74½	74½
2 Assoc Tl Util 5½s C'44	88	88	88
2 Calif Pack 5s '40	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Cap Admin 5s A '53 xw	83½	83½	83½
25 Caterp Trac 5s '35	99⅜	99½	99½
6 Cent St El 5½s '54	62	61⅞	62
10 Chic Dis El 4½s A '70	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2 Cities Ser 5s '66	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
195 Cities Ser 5s '50	79⅛	78⅛	78⅝
4 Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1 Cities Ser G Pipe 6s'43	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Cities Ser Pw 5½s '52	82½	82½	82½
2 Clev El Illu 5s B '61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Comw Ed 4½s D '57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 Comw Ed 4½s E '60	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
15 Consum Po 4½s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
28 Sont G&E 5s A '58	82⅝	81½	81½
2 Crucible Steel 5s '40	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	102	102	102
1 Det C Gas 6s A '47	106	106	106
9 Det Int Bge 6½s '52	36⅞	36	36⅞
6 East Util Inv 5s A '54	68	67	67
16 El Po&Lt 5s 2030	93½	92¾	92¾
6 Emp O&R 5½s '42	86	86	86
3 Fla Po&Lt 5s '54	83	83	83
8 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	93½	93½	93½
1 Gatineau Pow 6s '41	95½	95½	95½
5 Gen Pub Ser 5s '53	81	81	81
1 Gobel (A) 6½s A '35	80	80	80
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101	101¼	101¼
5 Houst Gulf Gas6sA'43	90½	90½	90½
4 Hudson Bay 6s '35	84	84	84
2 Ill P&Lt 5½s '57	93	93	93
1 Ill P&Lt 5½s B '54	102	102	102
2 Indep Oil 6s '39	101	101	101
24 Indpls P&L 5s A '57	100⅜	100	100⅜
18 Insull Ut In 6s B '40	86	85⅞	86
3 Inters Pow 5s '57	88	88	88
1 Iowa-Neb L&P5s '57	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Jer Cent P&L5sB'47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Lehigh PS6sA2026	99	99	99
1 Libby McN&L5s '42	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
5 Louis PP&L 5s '57	99	99	99
5 Mass Gas 5s '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Mead Corp 6sA'45ww	92	92	92
10 Mid West Util 5s '32	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Mid West Util 5s '34	95	95	95
1 Mid West Util 5s '35	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Minn G&L 4½s '50	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
20 Miss Riv Fuel6s'44ww	107½	107½	107½
5 Miss P&LtCo 5s '57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Nat Food 6s A '44	50	50	50
2 Nat P & L 6s A 2026	100	100	100
5 Nat P & L 5s B 2030	87⅞	87	87
7 Nat Pub Sv 5s '78	73⅞	72½	73⅞
5 New E G & E 5s '50	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
3 N E G & E 5s '47	89¼	89¼	89¼
11 NY P & L 4½s '67	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
19 Ohio Edison 5s '60	99½	99½	99½
2 Pac G & E 5½s C '52	105	105	105
3 Pac G & E 4½s F '60	97	97	97
1 Penn C P & L 4½s '77	94	94	94
3 ePnn O Ed 5½s B '58	99	99	99
2 Penn P & D 5s D '53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
13 Portld G El 4½s '60	89¼	88⅞	88⅞
10 Pub Serv Ok 5s D '57	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Pug S P & L 5½s '49	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9 Pug S P & L 5s C '50	97	97	97
1 Reliance M 5s A '54	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
6 Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	55	54⅞	55
11 Saxet Corp 6s A '45	94⅞	94	94
1 Scripps 5½s '43	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Servel Inc 5s '48	65	65	65
5 Shaw W & P 4½s A'67	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
7 Shaw W&P 4½s D'70	96	95⅞	96
4 Shawsheen 7s '31	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Snider Pack 6s '32	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 South Nat Gas 6s '44	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
7 Sou'west D 6½s'38 ww	60	60	60
5 Sou'west G&E E 5s '57	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Stand P & Lt 6s '57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3 Swift & Co 5s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Tex El Serv 5s '60	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
8 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	75	75	75
5 Tex P & Lt 5s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Thermoid 6s '34	80	80	80
10 Uni Am Inv 5s A '48	81	81	81
1 Un Lgt&Ry 5½s '52	84	84	84
1 Un-Lgt-&-Ry 6s A '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Valvoline Oil 7s '37	99½	99½	99½
12 Van Sweringen 6s '35	84⅞	84¾	84⅞
1 Webster Mil 6½s '33	95	95	95

CURB FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:15
3 Baden Con Mun 7s '51	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Bogota Mtg Bk 7s '47	70	70	70
1 Bogota M Bk 7s '47 n	70½	70½	70½
13 Buen Aires Pr 7½s'47	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Cauca Val 7s '48	66½	66½	66½
5 Cent Ger Pw 6s '34	93	93	93
1 Chile Mtg B9k 6s '31	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Com Privat B 5½s '37	83½	83½	83½
2 Cuban Con 5½s '55	103	103	103
25 Dom of Can 4s 1960	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Eur El 6½s '65 xw	69	69	69
7 Eur Mtg 7s C '67	83¼	83¼	83¼
10 Ger Con Mun 7s '47	82½	82	82½
2 Hung It Bk 7½s '63 AC	82¼	82¼	82¼
6 Mansfield M&S 7s '41	74	73⅞	74
4 Maranhao Braz 7s '58	55⅛	55	55
11 Medellin Col 7s '51	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Potrero Sug 7s '47 xw	58	58	58
3 Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 Ruhr Chem 6s A '48	70	70	70
3 Santiago Chile 7s '61	89½	89	89½
1 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	74	74	74
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Un Indust 6½s '41	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. kPaid so far this year. wiWhen issued. wwWith warrants. xwWithout warrants.

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BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.11	Last Nov.10
770 Am & Cont	20	18	19	18
145 Am Found	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	6
210 Am Pneu	2	2	2	2
5 Am Pneu pf	8	8	8	..
1160 Am T&T	187½	181⅝	182¾	185
290 Amoskeag	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
100 Av Sec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
71 Big Sanf	34	34	34	34
5 B&M pr pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	107
50 Bos Prop	19½	18¼	19½	..
11 Brown pf	69	69	69	..
40 Chi Punct pf	101	101	101	..
440 Cop Range	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½
600 Cr C & Int	7	6¼	6½	7
1080 East SS	19	18	19	18¼
125 E Bos Land	2	2	2	..
540 E Butte	1 1-16	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 E G&Fuel	21	21	21	20½
10 E G&P pr pf	84½	84½	84½	84½
300 E Mass A	5	5	5	..
340 Edison Elec	232	226	232	228
130 Em Asso	10	18	18	20
330 First Nat S	41	40	40	41½
60 Gen Capital	34	33½	34	31
100 Georgian	3	3	3	..
285 Hancock	.25	.25	.25	..
20 Hathaway A	38	38	38	..
100 Hathaway B	17	17	17	..
10 Hathaway pf	100	100	100	99
20 Island Crk	27	27	27	28½
30 Isle Royale	4½	4½	4½	4½
200 Jenk Tel	3	3	3	3
50 La Salle	.55	.55	.55	..
25 Loew's Thea	8	8	8	9
275 Mass Util	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 Mergenthal	89½	89½	89½	89
80 Nash	25⅞	25½	25½	24¾
150 Nat Ser	3½	3	3½	..
20 N A Avia		5⅝	5⅝	5¾
630 No Butte	1 1-16	1¼	1 1-16	1⅜
10 Old Colony	143	143	143	143
370 Pac Mills	18½	18½	18½	18½
50 Plant Co	5	5	5	..
100 Pocahontas	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
645 Quincy Min	7	6½	7	6½
160 St Mary Ld	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
825 Shawmut	14	13½	13⅞	14
15 So Sur	6½	6½	6½	6½
55 Stone & Web	48½	45⅞	48½	44⅞
20 Swift Inter	31½	31½	31½	..
68 Swift & Co	28	28	28	28
290 Torrington	42	40	42	40
20 Tower Mfg	.50	.50	.50	.75
24 Tri Cont	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
80 Uni Car F	4¼	4	4¼	..
810 Uni Found	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅞
146 Uni Shoe	53½	52½	52⅝	52½
300 Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
10 US&El Pow	6	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
35 Util Eq pf	74	74	74	74
75 Util Hyd	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4¾
130 War Bros	28⅛	27	28⅛	30
15 Westfield	22½	22	22½	22

BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.11	Last Nov.10
$1000 Amoskeag 6s	72	72	72	72
1000 Chi Jct 4s	94	94	94	94
4000 Chi Jct 5s	100½	100½	100½	101
5000 PC Poc 7s	115	115	115	115
3000 Wst T&T 5s	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	101¼

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.10	Last Nov.8
200 Acme Steel	34	34	34	35
50 Address Int'l	29	29	29	..
100 Am Equities	6½	6½	6½	7½
50 Art Metal Wks	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
350 Asso T & T	68¼	66	68¼	68¼
1750 As Tel Util	20½	19½	20	34
3350 Butler Bros	6⅝	5⅞	6	6¼
100 Ceco Mfg	3½	3½	3½	..
700 Cent Pb Srv A	16⅛	14¾	14¾	16
6700 Cent & S W Ut	17⅞	16⅝	17¼	18
200 Chi City pf	6¼	6	6¼	6⅞
5800 Chicago Corp	5⅝	5	5¼	5⅝
3300 Chi Corp pf	40⅛	40¼	40⅝	40½
700 Chicago Inves	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3
7100 Common Edison	241½	235	238	243
50 Com Wat Serv	9	9	9	9½
4800 Cont Chgo	8⅝	8	8	8⅝
2100 Cord Corp	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	4
1750 El House Ut	24¾	23	24	24
1200 Gleaner C Har	14½	13⅝	14½	13¾
400 Grt Lakes Air	2⅜	2	2¼	2⅛
450 Inland Util	8	7½	7½	7⅝
45500 Insull Ut Inv	40⅝	36⅝	37⅞	40⅝
300 Kalamazoo Stov	27¼	25	27¼	29¾
300 Kellogg Switch	4½	4½	4½	..
150 Keystone Steel	11	10¾	10¾	11
2850 Libby, McNeil	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2200 Lion Oil	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛
165 Loudon Pack	40⅞	35	40⅞	42
500 Manh Dearborn	23½	22⅝	22⅝	23
450 Mer & Mfr A	17½	17	17½	17½
65800 Mid Utilities	19⅜	16⅞	17⅜	19¼
250 Mid Ut pf	99¼	98	99¼	100
1100 Mo-Kan Pipe	8⅜	8	8⅛	8½
500 Morgan Lith	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
1400 Nat Ed Pwr A	22⅜	22	22	22½
100 Nat Sec Inv	7	7	7	7
700 No Am Car	31	29½	30	30⅞
9900 N A Lt & Pwr	61	60	61	61
200 Polymet Mfg	2	2	2	2
100 Rollins Hos pf	31½	30⅞	30⅞	32½
100 Sangamo Elec	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
1350 Seab Ut Shares	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100 Stand Dredge	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
500 St Dred cv pf	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
250 Steinite Radio	⅝	½	½	⅝
1000 Swift & Co	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1450 Swift Int'l	31	30	30⅛	31½
150 Unit C Am pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1000 U S Gypsum	36	35	35	35
400 U S Radio	14⅛	12	13⅝	14⅛
850 Utah Radio	3⅛	3	3	3⅜
2600 Util & Ind	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2300 Ut & Ind pf	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅝
100 Vortex Mfg	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100 Yates-A Mch pf	6½	6	6½	6½

Total sales, 347,[illegible].

When can YOUR INDUSTRY be expected to ADVANCE?

The answer is based on a study of previous depressions

THE history of previous depressions indicates that there are certain *barometric industries*—those which lead general business in the advance that inevitably follows an extended period of depression.

If the history of previous business depressions may be counted upon to repeat itself, then it follows that there will be an advance of certain industries in a well-defined order.

We have completed a study of previous economic movements to ascertain whether the order in which various industries advanced could be counted upon to repeat.

While no positive conclusions predicting the future can be drawn from this historical study, still the information gained should be of interest to every business man and investor.

A copy of this interesting study, which shows the actual period when definite industries may be expected to take an upward trend, will be sent to you on receipt of coupon below. Or write on your business letterhead, asking for Bulletin A-289.

BROOKMIRE
Economic Service, Inc.
551 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Please send me a copy of your Bulletin A-289, entitled "Barometric Industries—What Will Lead the Next Upturn?"
Name........
Address........
City........ State........ C.S.M.-11

18% LESS
Indebtedness

The relatively small amount of Associated Gas and Electric Company total indebtedness makes proportionately more earnings applicable to bonds.

Associated Company earnings are 2.22 times bond interest on an "overall" basis, compared with a composite average of 2.06 for 20 other utility companies.

The above average security of Associated bonds is demonstrated by our analysis which may be obtained by writing for Folder K 228.

General Utility Securities
Incorporated
61 Broadway New York

North American Trust Shares

Available through

JOHN G. PATTON
Wilson Bldg. Camden, N. J.
Telephone Camden 7938

DIVIDENDS

Spencer, Kellogg & Sons declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Dec. 31, to stock of record Dec. 15.

Quissett Mill declared the regular quarterly common dividend of $1.25 per share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Unilevers Ltd. and Unilever N. V. declared interim common dividends of 4 per cent less tax, the same as last year at this time.

Best & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Frederick Stearns & Co. declared the regular monthly dividend of 16 2-3 cents on the common, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Paramount Publix Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 27 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Wayne Pump Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½c on preference stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

American Power & Light Co. declared a special dividend of 10 per cent in common on the common, and the regular quarterly dividends of 25c in cash and the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent in common on common, all payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

United Fruit Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Jan. 5 to stock of record Dec. 6.

Chicago Great Western Railroad declared a dividend of $1 on the preferred, payable Jan. 7 to stock of record Dec. 7. This is the first dividend paid since July 1, 1919.

Atlantic Refining Co. declared the usual extra dividend of 25c and the regular quarterly dividend of 25c on the common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Curtis Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

J. J. Newberry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 27½ cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Garlock Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Western Auto Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the class A and class B common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

OPPENHEIM-COLLINS & CO.

Oppenheim-Collins & Co. reports for the quarter ended Oct. 31 sales of $3,447,246, compared with $3,985,068 in the October quarter of 1929.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12

Talks

Dean Marjorie Nicholson of Smith College (WJZ—T). The administrative side of a woman's college in series by officials of leading eastern women's colleges. 5.
Robert J. Bender, vice-president and general manager of United Press (CBS—T). "Bill" Schudt's "Going to Press." 6.
John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Five minutes by magazine editor. 6:25.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Topics in Brief, an interpretation of the news. 6:45, 8.
Air Scoops with Elinor Smith (WEAF Chain). American birdwoman. 7.
"Science and Agriculture" (WEAF Chain) Dr. A. F. Woods, United States Department of Agriculture, in "Science" series. 7:15.
"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.
"Twentieth Century Thrift"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Old Counsellor" period. 9.

Vocal and Instrumental

"With the Bushmen in Kalahari Desert," A. S. Vernay; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; Douglas Stanbury, baritone (WEAF Chain). A typical "Dark Continent" program surrounds the talk. 8:30.
Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Reveler Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). "Sicilian Vespers," "Bacchanale" from "Samson and Delilah," "Sextet" from "Lucia," musical comedy review and popular ballads. 9:30.
Beethoven's "Ninth" or "Choral" Symphony (CBS—T). Symphony orchestra, full chorus and soloists. 10.
"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). Typical Old English and Welsh ballads by chorus, orchestra and Mabel Zoeckler, soprano soloist. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

"Burbig's Syncopated History" (CBS—T). Adventures of Cleopatra by Mr. Burbig and surrounding characteristic program by orchestra and quartet. 8:30.
Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritone; Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble; vocal chorus; piano duo; orchestra (WJZ—T). Musical comedy, operetta, ballad review. 9:30, NBC Pacific, 9:30.
Grantland Rice interviews "Bill" Roper, Princeton football coach; Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra (WEAF—T). 10:30.
Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.
Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra, Toronto (CP-WJZ Chain). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Ibsen's "The Lady from the Sea" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production. 4.
"Uncle Abe and David" (WEAF Chain). 6:45.
"Amos 'n' Andy" (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.
"Sandy and Lil" (CBS). Adventures of two magazine cover characters. 7:45.
"East of Cairo" (WEAF—T). Strange happenings in a temple of Siva. 8.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Standard classics. 6:05.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Favorite classics and ballads. 11.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music by family group. 7.
"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Gypsy music by native group. 8.

Recitals

"The Swing"; "Where Do Boats Go?" (Bookhouse—CBS). Stories of Robert Louis Stevenson in children's period. 5:30.
Phil Cook (WJZ—T). Radio's one man show. 7:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bostonia Ladies Trio.
5:20 Talk.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 Talk.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 WEEI, Organist, Del Castillo.
7:00 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland sketch, "The Trent Affair."
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
8:30 Homelyker's Orchestra; vocal duo.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Frank Luther, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; soloist; salon orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington and his orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stock quotations.
5:45 "Merry Four."
5:55 Road reports; time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 NBC, Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, one-man show.
7:45 "Uncle Willard," recorded program.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes," recorded sketch.
8:45 Talk, "Reminiscing."
9:00 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-soloist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; orchestra.
9:30 "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Printing Industry; Mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 "World Tour"; Recorded program.
11:00 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
ture.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Political talk.
5:40 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 "Perpetual Pep Portraits."
6:45 Shepard Modernists Orchestra.
7:00 "Forget-Me-Not"; recorded program.
7:30 Cora Ruston, pianist; male quartet; saxophone soloist; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Colin O'More, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout sketches; orchestra.
9:30 Symphony Orchestra, direction Howard Barlow.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, Vocal soloists; chorus; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison; Louis Katzman's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Gil Taylor and Dixie Melody Boys.
5:30 Children's Hour.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Farrington Radio program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

6:58 a. m.—NBC, Addresses by King George V. and Premier MacDonald at opening of Indian Round Table Conference, London.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

6:58 a. m.—Same at WEEI.
7:30 a. m.—NBC Programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:58 a. m.—CBS, Same as WEEI.
7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

NEW YORK CITY
Business is Good
FREE
Demonstration.
Tubes tested.
We guarantee every tube we sell.
RADIO
Shop around first, then let us show you how much you can save on the new 1931 radio models. Victor, R. C. A., Colonial and all standard makes.
SERVICE
Get the best out of your radio. DANIEL'S SERVICE DEPARTMENT does repair work for as little as $1.00.
Daniel's Radio Shop
128 West 32nd Street
Penn 9537 Opposite Gimbel's
Show us this advertisement and earn a special discount. Mail orders promptly filled.
NEW YORK CITY

How old are your Radio Tubes? See your radio dealer-have him
TEST YOUR RADIO TUBES
Cunningham RADIO TUBES
Standard Since 1915

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c. a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years, recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI—308 feet vacant; downtown, near shopping district and new 30-story Power & Light Building; ripe for improvement; bargain price. N. L. BRADBURY, 35 W. 70th St.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ACCOUNTANTS

PERSONAL BANK ACCOUNTS audited monthly; books opened, closed, audited for firms without bookkeepers. Box G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 70's, adjoining West End Ave.—Unobstructed view of the Hudson River; 4 large light rooms, 3 exposures; an ideal layout for a practitioner wishing to combine home and office. Box M-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet 5-room front studio apartment, artistically furnished, large living room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, small dining room, large foyer; price $275.00. 40 W. 67th St., 5B. Endicott 3273.

NEW YORK CITY—To quiet, middle-aged man, handsomely furnished large living room with alcove bedroom, maid service and breakfast; one block Grand Central; $125 monthly for 6 months' lease. Tel. Vanderbilt 2980.

NEW YORK CITY—Furnished apartment, few months or longer; 3 rooms; river view; 15th floor, New Building; $225.00. Susquehanna 2263.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

A LITTLE GIRL over 3 years of age to board; $5 per week; references. MRS. WILDES, 35 Clearway Street, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0845—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York Regent 2234.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3351. N.Y.C.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2850

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-2 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MAN'S RACCOON COAT, full length dark skins, $200. Phone MORTIMER, Digby 6490, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3798-W.

MUSICIANS

TORONTO, ONTARIO—Lady teacher of piano; wide and successful experience; lessons in pupils' homes; moderate charges; please state address. Write R. C. VAN DER VOORT, 465 Bay St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING OR WASHING PAINT—Houses, stores cleaned, also windows. THOMAS G. TAYLOR, 73 Veronica Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 1328.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

THE MOUNT AIRY
LARGE, well heated house; 10-acre estate; special rates to permanent guests; home atmosphere. Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 265.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view; open all year. Tel. 183-J

Local Classified

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PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING
MARCEL RIOU, 2053 46th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

EXPERT secretarial work; technical material, manuscripts neatly copied. French Building, 5th Ave.-45th St. Vanderbilt 7180, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

336 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
A 4-STORY brick, 16-room house, divided into 2 kitchenette suites and doctors' offices; oil heat; for sale or to let by estate. J. E. REAGAN, Adm., 62 Devonshire St., Boston. Hubbard 0490.

FLORIDA GROVE
HOME and grove of 12 acres, beautifully situated on lake; grove of 7-year-old trees in excellent condition; 4-room house; all modern improvements, electric well; price $10,000, cash or terms. Address LADY LAKE FLORIDA or F. S. WILKINSON, 73 New St., East Orange, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA — For sale, garage, 120-car capacity; center of wealthy suburban section. I. S. CROSSMAN, 128 South 19th St. Rittenhouse 7750.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED to sell a high grade line of Ladies' and Children's Dresses direct to the consumer; unique in design; splendid quality and workmanship; liberal commission. MARION JAY DRESS, Box 290, Framingham, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BELMONT, MASS.—Room and board in exclusive home for couple or gentleman, with garage; near car line. Belmont 0190-W.

BOSTON, 56 Queensberry Street—Rooms for men; breakfast and dinners served in the house. Tel. Commonwealth 9021.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 35 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9549

BOSTON, 57 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable, homelike room; business people preferred. Call MISS RUSHTON, Commonwealth 7538.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 1429 Union St.—Comfortable room, excellent bed, private family; Interborough subway; Christian Scientists preferred. Telephone Lafayette 2710.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Exceptional opportunity for business woman; comfortable sunny room; near subway; privileges; reasonable. Decatur 2714-W.

BROOKLYN Flatbush—Large furnished single room, detached house; 20 minutes to New York. 109 E. 15th. Buc. 8519.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Business girl will share 2-room apartment. AYERS, Apt. 6 E, 1911 Albemarle Road.

COLLEGE business woman having furniture seeks responsible business girl to share apartment centrally located; references exchanged. Box M-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Staghorn Sumac

IN THE botanical classification of the sumacs there are nearly 150 species, widely distributed throughout the world, except in the coldest regions. In North America there are 15 varieties, some of which are not highly esteemed; but the staghorn *(Rhus hirta)* is a picturesque, harmless ornamental shrub, which grows along hillsides to the height of five or six feet; but it may develop into a tree of 30 feet when situated advantageously.

The foliage of the sumacs is distinguishable by pinnately compound leaves, which somewhat resemble those of the butternut, walnut, pecan and the mountain ash. In the autumn both leaves and fruit turn a brilliant crimson. The roots are adventurous—sending up numerous shoots to form thickets on sandy slopes and barren banks. This quality makes the shrub valuable as a ground cover and protection against wind erosion. The seeds are eagerly sought after by bluebirds and others in the spring.

Commercially the sumacs are not of much value, except for the tannin which their leaves and flower stalks contain. This is used for tanning fine leather in some of the southern states. In early settlement times the juices from this plant were valued as a dye; and before the time of quick transportation of fruit by steamboat and train, its acid juice was used as a substitute for lemonade.

Common or local names for trees and shrubs almost invariably are descriptive. "Staghorn" refers to the shape of the flower stalks and to the peculiar bent habit of branching. Twigs, as well as the fruit, have a velvety covering which was thought to make them resemble antlers.

A Word a Day

Strive

Here is a word which is frequently cited as a synonym for "try"; but as we examine the comparison closely we are forced to the conclusion that he who "tries" may merely make an effort or an attempt, while he who "strives" uses exertion, endeavors earnestly, labors hard. The latter is, therefore, the stronger word; it hints of a struggle and a beating down of opposition.

As we look back into the derivation of our word we find the Icelandic root *strith*, "strife, struggle," allied to the Dutch *strijden*, "to contend, strive." It lies with each one of us to make his striving a grand warfare, striving for good and against wrong.

Strive is one syllable with *i* long as in ice.

"One associates success more often with striving than with trying."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Detroit News: The most popular belle in the neighborhood was married last month and her parents report a falling off of $2 in the phone bill.

Life: "What is the ideal income?" asks the New York World. Oh, about 50 per cent more.

Los Angeles Times: Technicolor is nice, but couldn't they find a less expensive way to blur a picture?

In Lighter Vein

He Was Right, But Wrong

A prominent Episcopalian tells this one: "Little James had only been coming to Sunday school a few months and heard the teacher ask many times, 'What Sunday is this?' (The first Sunday in Lent; the first Sunday after Epiphinay, etc.) Finally, he was absent for a few weeks, and on his return the teacher asked as usual, 'What Sunday is this?'

"He replied before anyone else, 'The first Sunday after the Fourth of July.'"

Enjoys It While He Can

"You are a funny fellow. You used to go out every evening, and now your wife is away you stay in every day."

"I should be foolish to go out now I have the opportunity of being master in the house."—*Dorfbarbier* (Berlin).

A Quotation for Today

WHY destroy present happiness by a distant misery which may never come at all?—SYDNEY SMITH.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Turn

Hurstpierpoint, Eng.

HURSTPIERPOINT is only a small village in beautiful Sussex, but that its Girl Guides are very wide-awake young people is proved by the following facts:

The Rangers (senior Guides) heard of a very needy family living in the slums near London's docks, and thought that here was a splendid chance for them to offer help. They gathered together enough money to enable them to invite one of the children from London, and then kept and looked after this little girl of 8 for a whole fortnight.

That was a year ago, and this year they have just done the same thing, and she has stayed with another Ranger. Not only that, but they enabled her wearied mother to come and peep at their village, and take her happy daughter home again.

The Children's Corner

Mrs. Henrietta Hen Finds a Peaceful Place

Founded on Fact

"IT SEEMS to me," sang Mrs. Henrietta Hen, and then stopped.

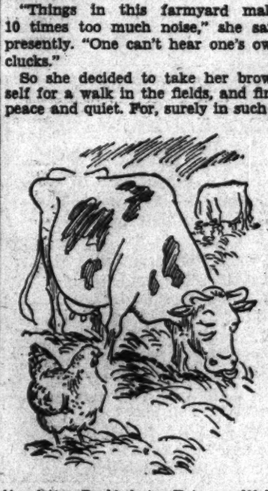
Generally speaking, she made up a long poem in a few clucks, but today she couldn't get beyond the first line.

"Well, I simply mustn't leave off there," she told herself, "or everyone will keep asking what seems to me. Then I shall have to answer, and shan't get any eggs laid. The farmer won't like that."

She felt that occasionally there were disadvantages in being a poetic bird.

"Things in this farmyard make 10 times too much noise," she said presently. "One can't hear one's own clucks."

So she decided to take her brown self for a walk in the fields, and find peace and quiet. For, surely in such a



Henrietta Decided to Take a Walk in the Fields

vast expanse of green, she thought, there would be some place where a rhyming hen could rest.

But it seemed not. For one thing, the cows took up a great deal of room, and for another, every pleasant, sunny spot in the hedges appeared to be occupied by fussy, cackly relations of her own.

So she came back to the tree where she had started her journey, without having found any place in which to sit and think. Then, all at once she had an idea.

"Henrietta Hen,
Just you try agen,"

she told herself. (She had to say "agen" to make it rhyme.)

For a few minutes there was a great whir of wings, and a loud talking from Mrs. Henrietta Hen. After which came a sudden silence that would have led one to think that her yellow beak was not in that part of the world at all.

When the other birds went to bed that night, Mrs. Henrietta Hen did not join them. (Though they didn't mind that especially as they had got rather tired of being wakened in the middle of the night to hear her rhymes.)

But when Farmer Jim came round to say good morning, and discovered that his favorite hen was not there to exchange poetic greetings with him, he was muchly bothered. And soon he filled his pockets with worms, and went to look for her.

He searched and searched, and called and called, but still Mrs. Henrietta Hen failed to appear. So he went home, and told his wife that never would he wash his face again till the darling creature came back.

Fortunately, the very next day he was passing the first tree in the field, when he heard a little cluck, and looked up to see Mrs. Henrietta Hen's shiny, beady eyes watching from one of the most leafy branches.

"Oh, please fly down!" he begged her.

But she shook her feathers, and clucked contentedly,

"No thank you, Farmer dear,
I'm very happy here.
And here I wish to stay
For three weeks and a day."

Farmer Jim couldn't get another sound out of her, so he left the worms, and then turned home and washed his face (which made his wife very happy).

It was a great joy to know where his beloved Henrietta was, however, and he used to visit her every day, and tell her how long she had been there.

At last the twenty-second day slipped in with a bright smile, and, as usual, the farmer made his way to Henrietta's tree.

When he got there, he had the biggest surprise ever, for Mrs. Henrietta Hen was most busy flying up in the tree, and back to the ground, over and over again. And each time she came down, it was with a tiny yellow chicken on her back.

Farmer Jim knew at once that she was intending to present this beautiful new family to him, because he had allowed her to stay in the tree, and make up poems, and he felt prouder than ever of this remarkable bird. He watched with pleasure till the chicks were all down and arranged carefully. Then Mrs. Henrietta Hen clucked with pride:

"A happy surprise
For kind Farmer Jim
Eleven wee chicks
On purpose for him!"

Said Farmer Jim:

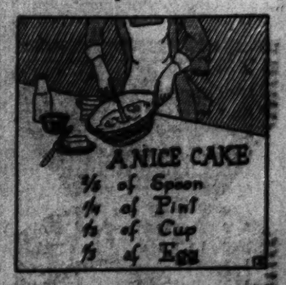
"My beauteous Hen, so kind and true,
Why, every one will be like you!"

Then he carried the baby things home carefully, while Mrs. Henrietta Hen stepped sedately at his side.

The Adventures of Waddles

AS ALLIGATOR SAM CRAWLED OUT TO SUN HIMSELF AND LOOK ABOUT
I ASKED, WITH ALL YOUR MOUTH AND THROAT WHY IS IT YOU DON'T SING A NOTE?
SAID HE: IN DEPTHS WHERE I RESIDE THE VOCAL ART IS NEVER TRIED.
SO ALL SONGS WITH OR WITHOUT WORDS I LEAVE TO BULLFROGS AND YOU BIRDS."

Recipe Puzzle



By using two-fifths, one-quarter and one-third of the letters in the words as indicated, you will find the name of a kind of cake.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Animal Puzzle: Chimpanzee, rhinoceros.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

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EDITORIALS

The "Mystique" and "Politique" of Peace

ON ARMISTICE DAY in many countries a solemn moment of silence unites all citizens in commemoration of the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, when the guns which had thundered for more than four years suddenly ceased. It has been suggested that the designation of the day should be changed and that it should be known not as Armistice Day but as Peace Day, and that thus it should perpetuate the memory not of the war which had ended, but of the peace which had begun. And with this suggestion everybody will agree, though in fact, whatever day it may be called, it is as peace day it is evoked.

The observation of complete silence during which traffic stops, occupations are suspended, conversations are stilled, and whole peoples engage in meditation and communion has become traditional in a number of countries, and is one of the most striking symbols conceived by mankind. It has not lost, nor is it likely to lose, its fine significance or to degenerate into an empty ceremony. It is part of what the French describe as the mystique of peace, and in so far as it is an evidence and reminder of the universal sentiment against war it possesses not only moral grandeur but practical utility.

William Martin, in the Journal de Genève, writing in the international town accepted as the center of the world's peace activities, excellently shows the relation of "mystique" to "politique" in the establishment of peace. Both are necessary. Peace is not the infallible result of solemn silences or resounding speeches. It is not something which will descend upon momentarily expectant multitudes. It is the result of appropriate conditions which must be striven for without remission. It requires an adjustment of interests, tariff understandings, a reduction of armaments, the protection of minorities, the establishment of justice and the organization of the world. This essential task is being pursued, sometimes haltingly, sometimes inadequately, but nevertheless surely, by governments, leagues and institutions which have never before so clearly realized the necessity of international solidarity and concord.

Yet while this politique is indispensable, a certain mystique is equally indispensable. The aspirations of the people toward peace must be maintained and strengthened. They must be taught in what peace consists, what sacrifices it demands, and what faith must sustain it. They must be purged of false national pride, egotism, fear and hatred. They must learn to reconcile their conception of justice with that of their neighbors, and even if necessary to modify it. They must in their turn teach their rulers that war, save in very exceptional circumstances, is an unthinkable proposition.

It is this mystique of peace, as distinct from the practical politique of peace, which has given its power to the League of Nations and which has inspired such declarations as those of the Pact of Paris. It is this mystique of peace which is manifested in the silence of Armistice or Peace Day. By it war, which was legitimate, is now outlawed. And so, while the politique of peace is unremittingly pursued, it is good that once a year, in the countries which were lately ravaged by war, moments of solemn silence marking a community of high resolve should renew the mystique of peace.

Safety, Not Speed, Is the Test

NOW comes a modified municipal equivalent of the state motor-vehicle law which substitutes for a maximum speed limit a reckless driving regulation. Detroit is sponsoring the venture—one of the most interesting departures in municipal traffic control.

Unlike the Michigan "no-speed-limit" regulation, the Detroit law does not go all the way in removing the arbitrary maximum. City traffic conditions, of course, do not permit that. Instead, Detroit has raised the limit to thirty miles an hour, with the requirement that arrest of those exceeding that rate is mandatory.

However, conviction does not necessarily follow. If the motorist can satisfy the court that under the conditions prevailing, his speed, whatever it was, did not endanger persons or property, his discharge is assured.

The mandatory arrest feature, involving loss of time for innocent and guilty alike, may be open to objection, but the premise upon which the Detroit ordinance is based is worthy of consideration. It does not presume that speeds under thirty miles an hour are safe or that speeds above that are unsafe. On the contrary, there is the assumption that it is impossible to fix an arbitrary safe speed limit. Why? Because a vast proportion of drivers think hazily that if they keep their speed below or equal to the specified maximum limit they can establish innocence in event of a mishap

This is not the case, and if the Detroit venture draws the attention it promises, it may acquaint the average driver with a legal point which he should know.

That point is that regardless of the specified speed limit and regardless of the speed at which a car is traveling, if it participates in an accident the driver is open to a charge of recklessness or carelessness. This fact—that the arbitrary maximum speed limit lulls the driver into believing he has a right to drive at a specified rate—has premised most of the agitation in favor of a terse reckless driving clause instead of a speed limit provision.

Detroit thus is attempting to teach its drivers that sound individual judgment is indispensable to safety.

Patriotism Above Party

PLEDGES made by American party leaders for bipartisan coöperation in meeting present difficulties give cause for the greatest gratification. The splendid and statesmanlike offer voiced for the Democratic Party by three one-time nominees for the Presidency, the heads of its national organization and its chosen leaders in both houses of Congress started the coöperative move. Its acceptance by the Hoover Administration completes an agreement which will be widely welcomed.

It is heartening, not only to Americans who see the need for concerted action to set their country once more on a prosperous footing, but to citizens of other countries who look to America as a stabilizing force in the present economic storm.

The virtually equal division of both houses of Congress makes coöperative action by the parties imperative if a stalemate is to be avoided. The Democratic leaders, by coming forward quickly to offer freely such coöperation render a service not only to the nation but to their party. They show that their idea of opposition is not mere obstructionism.

If they can hold their followers to the determination which they announce for their party—"to permit no thought of political advantage to swerve it from the course that is best for the country"—the Democratic Party will win for itself a large measure of public confidence. While the Republicans will control the coming session of Congress and Democratic coöperation will not be absolutely essential before December, 1931, it can be extremely helpful now.

And this offer of the Democrats means something. They probably have it in their power to force a special session of Congress after March 4 by delaying or obstructing necessary appropriations. That would bring in the new equal division of power nine months before it would otherwise become effective. But their leaders have pledged them to forgo such tactics.

More than mere forbearance is implied in the pledge of coöperation. It carries also a promise of active help in meeting pressing problems, particularly that of unemployment. So far the most constructive program for relief of unemployment put forward in Congress is that of a Democrat, Senator Wagner of New York, whose proposals did not receive the consideration they merit from the Republicans in the last session.

Skeptics undoubtedly will point out that the difficulties of actually giving coöperation are much greater than those of promising it. It would be too much to say that politics has been abolished. Indeed, it shows its head in the very statements by which both parties renounce it. But if partisan politics can be held even partially in abeyance the country will benefit greatly.

Appreciation of Beauty

JOSEPH CUMMINGS CHASE, American portrait painter, believes, according to a recent magazine article, that "the greatest motive power in the world is beauty." This is a refreshing view of that which has been supposed to appeal only to the æsthetic tastes and instincts. Less unusual, perhaps, is his further assertion that appreciation of beauty makes the appreciator happier, whatever his state, and gives him poise because it gives him faith and courage.

Many indeed have felt the motive power of beauty in the heartening of their thought to their task; and many have felt the tranquillity, the inspiration, the joy that come from contemplation of the beautiful. Said Rousseau, "Take away from our heart that love of the beautiful and you take away all the charm of life." The ways, however, in which different persons seek or see beauty are as diverse as are the tastes of the observers. A blade of grass, a tree, the changing clouds, the smile of a child, a snowflake, the graces and characteristics which friend sees in friend—any of these, or many other things, may quicken the recognition of beauty, and so bring an elevating influence.

Not alone to those whose chief effort is in the arts is love of beauty confined. But by others, according to Mr. Chase, growth in the appreciation of beauty is achieved mainly in the gaining and expressing of ideas, in gracious kindliness, happy sacrifice, intelligent devotion, mercy, courage, and fineness in human relationships. Simplicity in seeing, honesty and freedom from prejudice are among the prerequisites of appreciation of the beautiful.

These qualities all point to the essentially spiritual nature of beauty, to its alliance with Truth. Beauty is not confined to visible forms. Indeed realism, as many of the world's thinkers are coming to see, is perfection, the spiritually beautiful, which exists everywhere and needs only to be discerned. The love of the beautiful and the love of Truth are, when rightly understood, inseparable, since whatever is spiritually true necessarily is beautiful. This fact sustains, and perhaps best explains, the assertion that the greatest motive power in the world is beauty.

Certainly a genuine love for one's brother is beautiful, using that word in a broad sense. Mayhap, then, it is partly an intuitive love of beauty that finds expression in numberless daily kindnesses; in the silent mastery of self that greater harmony may be brought into some trying situation; in industry's greater thought-taking for the comfort of workers; in the human heart's desire for universal peace. Beauty is everywhere; this fact needs but to be understood and applied to bring a better world into humanity's experience.

Progress in Cleaning Up Sports

THOSE in closest touch with the handling of sports in American colleges have for some time realized that the practices frowned upon in the famous Bulletin No. 23 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching have been receiving the serious attention of the authorities of the colleges criticized. That since the bulletin was issued, about a year ago, much progress had been made toward abolishing the recruiting and subsidizing of athletes was known to some, but it is gratifying to everyone interested in the situation to have Dr. Howard J. Savage, principal author of the bulletin, publicly state that these major evils in college sports are on the wane.

Apparently Dr. Savage would have the foundation claim no credit for the change that has taken place since the publication of the bulletin, but those who have watched intercollegiate sports for the last few years will be quite ready to admit that a great deal of the credit for the improvement is due to the Carnegie bulletin.

The announcement that the foundation is now engaged in following up its original investigation and evaluating the progress made, using letters to the presidents of the institutions and a few personal visits, made at the request of college officials, to get the information, is indeed welcome news to all interested in the successful continuation of college athletics. It gives assurance that not only the foundation but the colleges are going to the root of evils which have threatened the very existence of college athletic competition and that further progress toward their complete extinction may be expected.

The Economics of Hitlerism

AS IS so frequently the case in popular movements, the most spectacular views of Hitlerism, such as anti-Semitism and opposition to the peace treaties and the Young plan, have hitherto received the most publicity, while the rest of its credo has scarcely received any mention at all. Yet a sober inquiry into other aspects of Hitlerism is warranted by growth of its membership from six to six millions in eleven years, and its prospective destiny on the stage of German politics.

Hitlerism is enshrined in the two volumes of "Mein Kampf" by Adolf Hitler, which is now a best seller in central Europe. "Mein Kampf" is anti-Semite, anti-Communist, anti-Young plan, and anti-peace treaties. But this list of antis is preliminary to the main theses of Hitlerism. Introducing his platform in his usual forthright manner, Hitler says:

> The struggle against international finance and bank loan policy has become an especially important feature in the struggle of the German people for independence and freedom.

On this dictum the German Fascist leader erects twenty-four pillars of faith. These include the abolition of unearned income, the complete repayment of war profits, the nationalization of trusts and banks, the communalization of large stores and their lease at low rates to small traders, and the sequestration of land without compensation for public purposes.

Hitler is particularly severe on the bankers. "Our object," he says, "is to break down the bankers' power." This goal he hopes to attain by introducing the following changes:

> The liberation of the state and with it the whole community from the tributary encumbrance caused by capital bank loans;
>
> The establishment of a national bank and other banks with power to issue notes;
>
> The financing of all great public services (such as lighting, tramway, etc.) by means of the issue of interest-free treasury notes or cash, thus avoiding the usual methods of raising loans;
>
> The establishment for the public benefit of building and commercial banks with power to grant interest-free loans in the same way;
>
> The thorough revision of the present scale of taxation along the lines of popular social and economic theories. The liberation of the consumer from the present heavy burden of indirect taxation, and
>
> The introduction of a fixed monetary standard based upon a stable foundation.

The Hitler policy would thus seem to be almost indistinguishable from Communism. Already, however, an effort has been made to tone down such out-and-out radicalism. The "Nazi" leader, for example, has recently "explained" the thesis which calls for the sequestration of land. He now says that his party stands for private property, and that his proposal under this head was aimed "mainly at Jewish companies speculating in land."

In one sense, Hitlerism may be described as the outburst of the middle classes. Apart from the backing of the propertyless youth of Germany, which supplies more noise than funds, the Fascist leader is financed by tradesmen, small industrialists, professional workers, and small landed proprietors. These are the people who have been nipped hard between the upper and the nether millstones of society.

Inflation and subsequent devaluation of currency made many of the rich richer, but wiped out the savings of the thrifty bourgeoisie. Labor pressure advanced wages and brought into being a network of social insurance which together have raised the living standard of the German wage-earning class to a point higher than that attained in 1913. Again the middle classes supplied the sacrifice. Thus they have been overtaken with a kind of despair which may find a vent in almost any "anti" movement.

It may be well to recognize that Hitlerism is not merely a protest against the burdens of reparations imposed from without, but against the present arrangement of economic burdens within Germany. Its economics are national as well as international.

Editorial Notes

Looking back upon the pleasure most of us had from that first picture book with its A is for Ape, B is for Bear, etc., one wonders if the modern child is going to get any greater enjoyment from a newly invented "talking" book which imitates the sounds of the various pictured animals.

Good news travels fast, too, as evidenced by the fact that although nothing has been done to attract them, moose, bears, black-tailed deer, and other wild animals have found the Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming, established only last year, a most welcome and popular retreat.

Twelve years ago the world would have been glad to exchange inflation and war for deflation with peace.

Now is the time for all good people to come to the aid of employment—by wise buying.

Nowadays many of the great open spaces are marked by hydrants!

A Symphony, a Cabman, and Janiculan Pines

ROMAN MOLINARI, expressive in every movement of his tall, energetic figure, was conducting Respighi's "Pines of Rome." Conducting it? More—caressing it. He had come to that magic scene on the Janiculum, and under the spell of his music he carried me back four years to a night in Rome and memories of another Roman conductor, humbler in service, but no whit less ardent in love for his city's beauty—a cabman, leading us through the moonlit streets of Rome.

The full of the moon—and in Rome! We at moonrise directing the driver to the Coliseum and the Janiculum, and his beaming reception of the plan! I know our way to the Coliseum was as picturesque a one as that Roman cabby knew. My memories, though, are of feelings rather than landmarks and vistas. I recall only the bulky shadow of the Arch of Titus. And then the Coliseum! Ancient beauty in a nimbus of memories and mist! And we intruders from a glaring present treading on dim shadow arches among hazy specters of antiquity—but reverently treading.

* * *

We walked in awe amid "grandeur, gloom, and glory," and returned to the cab in quiet mood. The cabman glanced toward us and turned away, apparently content. One got a sense of delicate withdrawal. No one was moved to talk as we drove away. There was no need of directing the driver; he knew better than we the route to take. Then, as if from fear of being surprised by a multiplicity of Janicula, some cautious member mentioned the American Academy. We knew it was on "our" Janiculum.

Those words were nothing short of an inspired utterance. Of course we should have reached the Janiculum without them—should have passed along the winding ascent to the Garibaldi statue and thrilled as we chanted the closing line of Clough's "Amours de Voyage," "When from Janiculan heights thundered the cannon of France." But without them I know we should never have arrived at a certain gate before which our cabby stopped for voluble confabulation with the porter.

We were as much in the dark over his reason for stopping as over the meaning of his long harangue. Whatever he was saying did not seem to be accomplishing its purpose, for the porter's negation was intelligible even to us. Then cabby brought forth the open sesame, "Americana, Americana, Americana," in ascending degrees of persuasiveness. Presto! The porter fingered his keys, selected one of jailish aspect, and advanced to the gate.

* * *

The cabman, then, had desired ingress. But did we, five unattended women, at ten o'clock at night? And what were we about to enter? This was moon madness; yet so moonstruck were we all that not one woman lifted up her voice in prudent protest. We rolled through the gate, heard the lock click behind us, and drew up before a doorway that bespoke centuries of exclusiveness. Our driver got down from his seat and came around to open the cab door. He was like nothing so much as a fawning pup that comes dragging his mistress's slipper and expects ecstatic praise.

In the face of that man's look there was nothing to do but ring the bell, trusting that the place had some connection with the American Academy and that there might be an American within—an understanding one.

And there was! The embarrassment of that moment has blurred the memory of details. It isn't likely that the American opened the door, but he was there almost immediately, and we were stammering out explanations and apologies, while he put us at our ease. He may have told us his name, but we were too confused to get it. Somehow we understood that he was the director of the academy. I have since seen his name in reports of the academy and read of his distinguished service to the school and to art. But for us on that night, academic distinction signified nothing. He was just a very gracious, very human gentleman with a sense of humor, who at that moment was saying cordially: "Now that you're here, I should be happy to show you the view from the balcony overlooking my garden. It is really one of the finest in Rome."

* * *

"One of the finest in Rome." Feeble superlative! I have read pages descriptive of the view from the Villa Aurelia (for now I know that the director's home was the Villa Aurelia and that embedded somewhere in its foundation is a portion of the ancient Aurelian wall). Among copious reading notes on the subject is a string of such phrases as "the angel crest of Hadrian's tomb—the twin towers of Santa Maggiore—the ragged profile of St. John Lateran—Ars Coeli next Constantine's overpowering ruin—Castor and Pollux where Petrarch was crowned."

On that night, though, history was not particularized. It was there—2000 years of it—a hazy background to this present beauty. All Rome was spread before us, veiled in a translucency of moonlit mist. Yellow lights twinkled like sequins on the filmy blue of a scarf. Here and there a dome caught the light in metallic sheen. Saint Peter's was clearly distinguishable. Far to the west we could see the blinking lantern of a lighthouse at Ostia. Near at hand were the shadowy forms of fragrant trees. We were scenting the pines of the Janiculum! There were other fragrances—scent of roses and box hedge. And out of that spread of silence one sound—the liquid trilling of a bird. Could it be a nightingale? It was!

That was the supreme moment. Though our host and his wife later took us to the academy building, appreciative as we were of the privilege, we couldn't help feeling let down. But on the way down the hill, in the radiance of the moonlight, the spell of nightingale and garden repossessed us.

* * *

We have often wondered what our host thought of us. He couldn't help thinking we were pretty ignorant of the academy's lore. And he may have added boldness to ignorance in the list of our shortcomings. But surely he didn't think we bribed that man to get us into the villa; we were too awkwardly confused to be play-acting. Moreover, he was far too kindly to be conjuring up accusations to make against tourists who pass in the night. Undoubtedly for him we have passed completely, but for us he is a grateful memory forever.

And that cabman—bless him! No, not bribed, but as handsomely rewarded as our budget allowed. He gave us the most gracious evidences of being satisfied. I may have sentimentalized, but it seemed to me the lira were only incidental to his pleasure.

Soughing of pines; breathing of violins; moonlight and wood winds; the song of a nightingale; ancient Roman villa; modern human kindliness—and a cabman who loved his Rome. E. L. N.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

City's Library Is Reopened

THE Berlin Municipal Library has been reopened after an interval of four months for rearrangement. This people's institution, which was founded in 1906, has had its quarters since 1921 in the building of the former royal stables, where now many offices and warehouses are located. Every Berlin inhabitant over sixteen years of age may enjoy the privileges of this excellently organized free library; when once his card of membership has been handed to him he may take any volume, magazine or newspaper without let or hindrance, according to his taste. The new rooms are all on one floor, well lighted and ventilated, with adequate cloakroom accommodation. In addition to the large reading room with 260,000 books, there is another for 250 German and foreign newspapers and 900 periodicals of most known countries, with a special room for recording the borrowed books.

The library is open from ten to nine daily and is always full, no doubt owing in great measure to the prevailing unemployment. On a lower floor are the archives, containing among other valuable collections that of the Göritz-Lübeck, which comprises German literature from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, with rare first editions and periodicals. The interesting and manifold libraries of Ernst von Wildenbruch and Julius Rosenberg, that have been bequeathed to the city, are also to be seen. An extension of the Municipal Library is planned which, when completed, will contain a Braile reading room, an exhibition room and a music library.

* * *

Guelph Treasure Viewed by Many

The Guelph treasure, which was only a week on view, was visited by thousands of persons, although to some it proved a slight disappointment. As an introduction to the catalogue says, the name is misleading; rather it should have been called the reliquary treasure of the House Braunschweig-Lüneburg. All the objects shown in the collection—many have already been sold—were the property of the church from the eleventh century to the Reformation, and present specimens of German goldsmiths' art of a superlative quality. The tiny portable altars, the crosses and caskets are surpassingly rich in gold and precious stones, while the gold and silver workmanship is equaled in beauty and skill by the ivory carvings. Then the silver and gold engravings of sacred subjects upon the lid of the "plenars"—caskets in book form containing medieval writings—are among the most exquisite things in the collection. It is no wonder, indeed, that the desire was great to preserve at least a part of these treasures for the country in which they originated.

* * *

Automat Opened in Busy Station

At two of the busiest stations of the Berlin subway, Gleisdreieck and Leipziger Platz, an experimental automat has been installed providing refreshment to waiting passengers. For the modest sum of five pfennigs a little white paper drinking cup is obtainable, and for the equally moderate price of ten pfennigs a very excellent beverage which, according to the season, is either hot or cold. Orangeade, lemonade, milk are the drinks—no alcohol. The experiment has proved so successful that it is proposed to increase the installations, and before long sandwiches will also be provided in like manner.

* * *

Step Taken to Church Freedom

By decision of the Prussian Ministry of State the rights of a juristic person have been granted in Prussia to the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is another step toward freedom of the churches, conferring upon this denomination the same standing as was hitherto enjoyed by the former state church. The document conferring the rights was presented at the central conference of the Methodist Church of Germany, when Bishop L. J. Birney was present as representative of the Methodists of America, and Bishop Workman president of the Methodist Church Conference of England.

* * *

The Saxon Government has issued a general order to all schools in the country drawing attention to the importance of the tourist traffic and calling upon all pupils to further it in every way possible. Literally the order says:

> The pupils are to be instructed to conduct themselves courteously toward strangers and foreigners. They are to be taught that a stranger is all the more eager to revisit a country if he gains the impression that its inhabitants are friendly and helpful to the guest.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Stimulating Commercial Activity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The remedy at the moment for improving business conditions seems to be to persuade, coerce and cajole the person of fixed income or salary into a buying spree. Increased buying would certainly help matters, but it certainly does not sound like wisdom to encourage people of moderate means to buy articles which they do not need or to cast aside all common sense in judging whether certain necessaries are ready to be discarded. Are we to believe that it is wise to abandon the lessons of thrift we have learned, or to slip back into that overindulgence of installment-plan purchasing that has somewhat worn itself out?

What would stimulate commercial activity would be to persuade more heads of businesses to recall, if they knew it before, that these buyers which are so necessary are mainly salaried people, and that the sensible course would be to keep them employed and with a reasonable degree of confidence that they would continue to be employed. Although the overhead may mount up and cut down the present profits, this seeming sacrifice would certainly pay in a few months, where "cutting down" and expecting the other fellow to weather the storm with his employees is a shortsighted policy and not a fair one.

There are perhaps millions of these potential buyers, anxiously awaiting some assurance that they will retain their positions longer than "the first" or "the fifteenth," who would go out tomorrow and purchase thousands of those much-needed new hats, cars and carpets if they had that assurance. FREDERIC C. COWEN.

San Francisco, Calif.

Need for Prohibition Party?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in the article in the Monitor of October 13 entitled, "Drys Foresee Third Party in 1932 Elections."

I have for a long time felt that this would be the solution. If a third party, why not the Prohibition Party, which has the rising sun for its emblem? The sun of righteousness is arising in the hearts and minds of the Christian people of our land and will eventually put down graft and propaganda. (MISS) SUSANNE K. HASLAM-HAYES.

Chestnut Hill, Mass.